REGISTERED N. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,048.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 57	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8

Fourth and succeeding insertions — „ 0 2½ As. line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to, such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The Scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, andpayment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "MALDA," 1,946 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st November 1874, at 4 P.M.

Leaves Bombay	November 1874.	Leaves Tuticorin	November 1874.
„ Rutnagherry	22	„ Colombo	30
„ Vingorla	22	„ Galle	Dec. 1
„ Goa	23	„ Negapatam	4
„ Carwar	23	„ Madras	6
„ Mangalore	24	„ Coconada	8
„ Cannanore	25	„ Visagapatam	9
„ Tellicherry	25	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Calicut	26	„ Calingapatam	10
„ Beypore	26	„ Gopaulpore	10
„ Cochin	27	„ False Point	11
„ Alleppy	27	Arrives at CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to form one Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

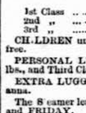
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Amboyna, and Macassar Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Gombroon, up the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, JASK, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEIR, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

	November 1874.		December 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leave BUSREH	9
„ Kurrachee	24	„ Mahomerah	9
„ Gwadur	25	„ Fao	9
„ Muscat	27	„ Bushire	11
„ Jask	28	„ Linga	16
„ Bunder Abbas	29	„ Bunder Abbas	18
„ Linga .... December	1	„ Jask	19
„ Bahrein	2	„ Muscat	20
„ Bushire	3	„ Gwadur	22
„ Fao	5	„ Kurrachee	25
„ Mahomerah	5	Arrive BOMBAY	28
Arrive BUSREH	6		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Ayres will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd November 1874, at 2 P.M. Sailing at Veraval, Porebunder, and C. Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Peard, will leave on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports:—Hurney, Rutnagheri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa Fanjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of Rowjee Coopchund Dabbar, opposite to Manackchund Lakhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

Ramdass Khaipar.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

THESE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£12	.....	£15	.....	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	.....	22	.....	8	
Port Said	28	.....	24	.....	9	
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Marseilles	52	.....	35	.....	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE Cargo Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons, which will be despatched from BOMBAY for TRIESTE, on the 20th instant, has room only for a few Passengers, at £40 each.

The new First-class PASSENGER STEAMER "ETTORE," 3,800 Tons, 400 H.P., which will leave BOMBAY for TRIESTE on the 5th December, has splendid accommodation for First and Second-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY PER ETTORE.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£35	0	£25	0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33	6	£23	0	£14-6
To Suez	£32	8	£22	0	£13-7

The Cargo must be received on board after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 7th Nov. 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. BORROWDALE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Borrowdale.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. CATHAY,	2,962 Tons,	Nov. 23rd	to Southampton.
S.S. TEHERAN,	2,333 „	„ 9th	November.
S.S. MALWA,	2,933 „	Dec. 7th	to Southampton.
S.S. BARODA,	1,774 „	„ 14th.	

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 1st Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALACCA, (1,698 tons and 300 H. P.,) Captain N. D. Shallard, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 28th Nov. 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th November 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dharrumtur.	Thull.	Alibag.	Reodanda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class ..	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class ..	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class ..	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages..	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks ...	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs.....	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years h ll fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Reodanda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every Alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	..... Rs. 5 0	Horses	..... Rs. 4 0
2nd „	..... „ 2 0	Carriages	..... „ 4 0
3rd „	..... „ 1 8	Dogs	..... „ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the under mentioned Agents:—

Ms. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. J. C. STEVENSON, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steam-ship SOUTH TYNE, Captain Hallett, arrived from London, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and countersignature, to PAY FREIGHT, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Go ds from the Bunders.

No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery &c., under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Hallett, s.s. South Tyne.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under instructions from Sutra Assa, and Budra Moola, the Mortgagees on account and at the risk of Hurrela Thurmjee Kedum, the Mortgagor, BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or Fasendara ground, together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate lying and being at Belasis Road, or Mussoolu 2nd Street, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 17 feet in length and 70 feet in breadth, and is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 40, and bounded on the east by the houses of Hurrela Babajee, on the west by the house of Moorabu Tayley, on the north by the Mussoolu 2nd Street, and on the south by a passage.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 20th November 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. S. SHREECRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, the following Goods:—

5 Bales Grey Shirting.
4 „ Grey T Cloth.
3 „ Grey Jaconets.
2 cases Coloured Prints.
1 „ Honey Comb and Turkey Towels.
1 „ Superior Black Alpaca.
1 „ „ „
1 „ „ Linen Drills.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th November 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

On account and at the risk of the underwriters:—

V W & C	121/125—5 cases each 20 boxes of 25 packs candles			10 oz
„	126—1	„	„	10½ oz
„	132/34—3	„	„	11 oz.
„	136/40—5	„	„	12 oz.

all more or less damaged by salt water.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 20th November 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, in Apollo Street No. 13.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, T-cloth, m dapollams, jace nets, sca fs, dhotics, chintz, &c. And an invoice of mixed flower carpets of various sizes and patterns. Gilt B hea an glass flower vases, Gentlemen's, Ladies, and Children's socks and stockings, white pocket handkerchiefs, chintz quilts, plated and bronze reading lamps, balls with pullies and chain, liqueur toilet bottles &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a solid mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte, by J. Broadwood and Sons, nearly new, a mahogany full sized Slate Billiard Table, and Lamp with Balls, Cues, &c., at the Bungalow, No. 78, Breach Candy, or Marine-luxnee.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place, the valuable household furniture, &c., the property of W. M. MacAulay, Esquire, (changing his residence,) the same comprises, glass, porcelainware, plated articles, table and chamber candlesticks, ice pitcher, cruet and egg frames, teaset, a mahogany box of plated dessert knives and forks with mother-of-pearl handles, an oakwood case of fish knives and forks, with ivory handles, a set of "fiddle pattern" spoons and forks, cutlery, a set of teakwood dining-table in 5 pieces, teak French polished sideboard, dumb-waiters, dining-room chairs, kerosine hanging and wall lamps, carved circular, pier and writing tables, French polished 7 gilt chairs, a mahogany cheval glass, reclining couches, blackwood low chairs, Fr nch polished card table, bastard blackwood teapoys with marble slabs, a hand some lights kerosine hanging lamp, carpet, a solid mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, by J. Birdwood and Sons, nearly new, walnutwood music stool, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table, by J. Bennet & Co., London, with a billiard gas lamp, balls, cues, marking boards, &c., handsome chromolithographs in gilt frames, iron painted bedsteads, wardrobes, pressos, dressing and washhand tables, cheval and toilet glasses, China matting coir door rugs, vases, folding and long arm chairs, dispense articles, copper cooking utensils, earthen pots of choice plants, &c.

Catalogues of full details are published, and the property will be on inspection 4 days prior to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters:—

H A N—203 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar ex Victory.

Also at 3 P.M. at Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned: A B—51 Bags damaged Mauritius Sugar ex Victory.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th November 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE, BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY, SECOND GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
Under the Patronage of the BOMBAY CLUB.

THE PANORAMA AND DIORAMA OF THE AMERICAN WAR,

Now performing to Crowded Houses at the Grant Road Theatre

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 0 | Pit ..... As. 8
Stalls ..... 1 8 |

Family Tickets admitting Five to Dress Circle Rs. 10.
Children Half Price to Dress Circle and Stalls.

DESCRIPTIVE LECTURER ..... Mr. J. O'BRIEN.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-30, commencing at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10-30.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 21, GRAND ILLUMINATED MATINEE

FOR CONVENIENCE OF FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

Dress Circle for Children and Servants in Charge Re. 1.
Lower portion of the House, Annas 8.
Doors Open 2-30. Performance 3 o'clock.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of the late PARMER CHARLTON, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned at once, and all who have claims should submit them within one month from this date, after which no claims will be recognised.

E. MINORS, Executor.

G. I. P. Railway Office, Bombay, 19th November 1874.

WANTED THEODOLITES, new or second-hand. Communicate prices and other particulars to the Undersigned.

G. E. HANCOCK, Captain,
Superintendent of Giros Survey, Kattywar.

Address—Rajcote.

WANTED, HEAD MASTER for the Bishop's High School, Poona, from the beginning of 1875. A knowledge of Latin up to the Matriculation Standard absolutely necessary. Salary Rs. 200 with free hou e and privilege of taking boarders of whom the pres nt Head Master has fifteen. Married man preferred. Apply, stating qualifications and forwarding testimonials to the Reverend G. A. F. WATSON, Poona.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—In consequence of some ALTERATION having been made in the Plans, Fresh TENDERS are hereby invited for the CONSTRUCTION of FURNITURE MARKET at MAZAGON. Specifications must be sealed and sent in to the address of the Municipal Commissioner on or before the 25th instant.

Plans and Specification can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, Assoc. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, 17th November 1874.

NOTICE.—The BELLONA, arrived from Calcutta, is now ready to commence UNLOADING.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requeste to SEND in their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, accompanied with amount of FREIGHT due, and the immediate DELIVERY of their respective GOODS. Claims, should any arise, will not be paid unless passed by the Captain.

LYON & Co.,
Agents s.s. Bellona.

Bombay, 19th November 1874.

AKEODERMA.

The Stable, Kennel, and Manageric Friend.
For the cure of Mange and all Skin Diseases.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8; per Doz. Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, an excellent PIANO by Broadwood, very cheap. Apply to Mr. ARDESHEER BYRAMJEE, 2, Meadow Street.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, a BUNGALOW at Warden Road, now occupied by Mr. Macaulay. For Rent apply to Ms. D. S. PATEL, Framjee, Sands & Co.

FOR SALE, a PARK PHAETON, with moveable Box, and FAST-TROTTING ARAB HORSE, quiet in either Saddle or Harness. The turn-out complete Rs. 550. Apply WHITTLE and Co.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 2 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

and only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.
Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.

"THE TERAI HAT,"
A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO. The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW. Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces. Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N.W. Provinces. Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded retail post free to any part of India, price 23s. 6d. Trade Orders promptly attended to.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND GENERAL APPEARANCE. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, AND IN THE PLAINS IN GENERAL IN WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,
The best and safest remedy for

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or TAPE WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
(London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay:—TREACHER & Co.

NOTICES.

MR. LEWIS HENRY BIRCH is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 150 tons SALTPETRE will be received at the Office of the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, up to the 31st December 1874 inclusive. For particulars, apply to the Superintendent.

T. T. HAGGARD, Colonel,
Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee.

Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, 9th November 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, from Parties willing to undertake the following WORKS:

1. Making additions and alterations to the European General Hospital.
2. Ditto ditto to the House of Correction.

The plan and specifications of the works can be seen, and other particulars learnt on application during office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer P.D.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 17th November 1874.

THE NORTH WESTERN HOTEL, LATE GREAT EASTERN BRANCH HOTEL, ALLAHABAD, —Is a FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, situated *within three minutes' walk of the Railway Station* and *close to all the Public Offices, High Court, &c., &c.*

Every Care and attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of visitors.

The Table d'Hote is most carefully superintended, and the Wines, Beer, and Spirits are of the best and purest description.

WALTER NEWTON, Proprietor.

OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that INTEREST at the rate of 9 PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be charged on all SUMS due with reference to the FIRST CALL of Rs. 250 per SHARE, remaining unpaid on MONDAY, the 23rd November 1874.

By Order of the Directors,
COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA,
Agent.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

BIRMAN FAIR IN THE NERBUDDA VALLEY.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

It is hereby notified that, for the conveni nce of VISITORS to the ANNUAL FAIR, about to be HELD at BIRMAN, on the banks of the Nerbudda river, near Narsinghpur, First, Second and Third Class Return Tickets will be issued on and after WEDNESDAY the 18th instant, between the Bombay, Byculla, Poona or Nasik Stations and the Gadarwara, Kareli or Narsinghpur Stations of the Railway at single fares for the double journey; and that they will be available for return on any day up to and including Saturday the 12th December next

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th November 1874.

NOTICE.—Subject in all respects to the NEW RULES of the Bombay Government for the export of SALT, the Low n of Trevandrum will RECEIVE TENDERS until the evening of the 30th November 1874, for the supply of 1,00 000 Indian Maunds of Bombay Salt, for the use of the Travancore Government.

1. The Tenders will be opened at the Huzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum, at 12 o'Clock noon of the 1st December 1874, when the Tenderers or their duly appointed Agents are required to be present.

3. The Tenders may be for any quantity not exceeding the above figure, and shall be deliverable at the Bunkshall in the following proportions:—

70,000 Indian Maunds at Alleppy
30,000 Indian Maunds at Monumbum.

4. The delivery to commence soon after contract and to be completed by the end of April 1875.

5. The Salt will be received, as delivered, by weight at 82½ English pounds to an Indian Maund.

6. Allow nce for wastage up to 10 per cent. will be made as hitherto, and this allowance with the contract price (which of course is to include duty in all other places) will be paid as each shipment is delivered at the Government store h uses.

7. The cont actor will be required, before receiving payment, to produce accounts and detail account of *additional* charges incurred under the new rules of the Bombay Government, such as cost of bags, in urance fees, and the like.

8. The Tenders should state the terms distinctly, the rate per 100 Indian Maunds being given in words as well as in figures, and should be superscribed "Tenders for Bombay Salt."

9. Satisf actory security will be expected for the fulfilment of the contract or a deposit of 5 Rupees per 100 Maunds.

10. It must be clearly understood that the Government reserves to itself the right of r jecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received, without assigning any reason for doing so.

11. Any further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned or to the Commercial Agent at Alleppey.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI, Dewan.

Huzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 3rd November 1874.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE.

Is now firmly rooted in public favour, having supplied

A GREAT WANT

in Indian Toilet economy, namely, something that would enable the hair to retain its natural softness and gloss equally in an arid and in a moist atmosphere; a fluid that would exert a cooling and a stimulating action on the scalp, but without irritating like Cantharides or causing a sebaceous or scurfy accumulation like Oil. The "Douche" not only fulfils these requisites but imparts beauty and softness to hair which has never naturally possessed these qualities, and restores pristine vigour in cases of growth enfeebled even to baldness.

It need only be added that the "Douche" is a delicious toilet extract of almost fairy fragrance.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 19TH NOVEMBER.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, sales 18,000 bales, Surats 5,000, prices as quoted by Reuter being unchanged; and this morning's market opened still steady, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 9,000. In New York Mid Uplands on the spot was unaltered at 14½ cents, but futures were ⅛ lower. The American figures are as follows :—

	1874.		1873.
Wednesday's Receipts	21,000	against	19,000 bales
Do. Exports to U. K	17,000	,,	12,000 ,,
Total Receipts from 1st September	1,651,000	,,	832,000 ,,
Total Exports from 1st Sept.	377,000	,,	260,000 ,,

Notwithstanding the advance in the Bank rate to 5 per cent., the withdrawal of Bullion still goes on, £106,000 having been taken out yesterday, and looking to the position of the Bank at the last return, it seems by no means improbable that a further rise may take place at the Board meeting to-day. From the meagre information at our command here, it is of course very difficult to anticipate the course of the market, but from the action of the exchange banks it is evident that dearer money is still expected. Consols this morning were again quoted at 93⅛; French Rentes at 58 ; Bar Silver at 58½ per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE has again been firm at a further advance of 1/16 d per rupee, owing to the Council drafts having been allotted at 1s. 10⅞d., an advance of ⅛ per cent on the last fortnightly bidding. There is still very little business doing, and it is difficult to assign a reason for the higher rates now ruling, but it is to be presumed that sellers see some grounds for getting into funds at this level. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10 7/16d.	per rupee
Ditto 6 months' sight	1s. 11d.	,,
Credits ditto do.	1s. 11d.	,,
Documents ditto do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	,,

On Calcutta there are few buyers, and we now quote demand at par, 60 days' sight at ⅛ discount. In Government Paper there is nothing whatever doing and quotations are purely nominal, say :—Fours Rs. 102½ ; Fours and a half ds. 103¼ ; Fives and a half Rs. 109.

THE SHARE MARKET is steady but without any noticeable change in values although where sales are pressed, few buyers are to be found, and lower figures have to be accepted.

IN COTTON there is virtually no change. Dealers show no signs of giving way in prices, and at the present level, buyers cannot cover home quotations.

FREIGHTS by ready steamer are weak at £2-2-6 January loading £2-11-3, February £2-12-6 and February-March at £2-13-9 per ton. By sailing vessel there is no quotation at the moment, but two iron ships for April loading have been fixed to-day at £2-10-0 per ton for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are decidedly dull with but a small business passing. Holders are very firm and as a rule ask higher rates, but up-country buyers seem disposed to hold off unless at low prices.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship LOCHGAIL, 1,098 tons, Captain Jame Watterson, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

THE AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S s.s. ETTORE, Captain Sazzarich, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of Wednesday the 18th instant.

THE s.s. BELLONA, 1,226 tons, Captain W. B. Rhodes, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Calcutta (November 6th), brought a general cargo and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Lyon and Co.

THE s.s. PHLOX, 441 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa (November 17th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. Elphinstone, Collector of Ratnagheri, Mr. and Miss, and Master Betham, and one hundred and ten deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PENANG, 531 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee (November 16th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs. Goodfellow and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, a Gentleman, and one hundred and forty-two deck passengers.

MESSRS R. RUBATTINO AND Co.'s s.s. INDIA, 928 tons, Captain G. Dodero, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Genoa, (October 24th), calling at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez and Aden, via the Suez Canal, brought the cargo of 8 cases butter, 51 cases and barrel claret, 93 cases cork, 1 case oil-mastodons, 1 case fruit, 12 cases prunes, 6 cases peppermint, 22 cases bottled fruit, 3 cases capsules, 141 cases champagne, 62 cases vermouth, 6 cases cheese, 3 cases preserves, 1 case candles, 1 case perfumery, 2 cases spectacles, 43 cases cotton piece goods, 1 case glassware, 1 case carriage, 8 cases haberdashery, 10 cases sewing machine, 3 cases chemicals, 1 case candied sweet, 1 case chestnuts, 2 boxes cement, 3 casks olive oil 19 cases worked marbles, 19 cases grapes, 66 cases oil : 51 barrels and 1,156 cases wine, 23 barrels and 2,245 cases brandy, and some packages for transhipment.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Phlox (s)	Pead	Goa, Nov 17
	Penang(s)	Avern	Kurrachee, Nov 16.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Warner.....	Virgoria.
	Bavilar	Dyke.....	Moulmain.

The Lochgoil, Watterson, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer India, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Malacca, to China, &c.
Steamer Phlox, to C ast and Carwar.
Barque Sailee, to Cochin.
Steamer Teheran, to Aden and Suez.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.		
14	Sondra (s)	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 19.

FROM LONDON.

Rajpoot, 15 cases lamps, M P Writer.
South Tyne s, 299 kegs red lead, Joseph Soares.
Teviot s, 9 bottles quick silver, Mathooradass Assaram ; 17th cases beer, W Watson & Co ; 2 casks sherry, Adurjee Dorabjee ; 45 cases pale ale, C E Mitchell & Co ; 4 casks paints, M M Mody & Co ; 1,000 bundles steel, Abdoolrehmon Sallamahomed ; 25 cases acid M homedally Lookmanjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigale, 50 cases brandies, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 10½ cwts galangal, F D Wadia and Co ; 30 bales wool, Topan Inderjee ; 110 bales wool, Jetha Purootum ; 20 bales wool, Rahmooth-y Khimjee ; 33 bales cotton, Stearn Hebert and Co ; 163 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 25 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 14 bales wool, Nagarchoy Allakhia ; 40 bales wool, Hurrydass Gangjee.

Parana s, 63 bales wool ; 5 bales wool wast, and 2 bales gunny rags, Khram Nowdin and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 73 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 40 bales cotton, Maglee Vassonjee ; 3 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 111 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Poonsee, 1 bale cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co. ; 28 bales cotton, Scorjee Jeevandass ; 40 bales wool, Hurrydass Gangjee

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s, 2?3 cwts gallnuts, Aba Essa ; 25 bales skins, Pona Hussen Abdool Cader Meera Shaeb and Co ; 5 bales hides, Hajee Sumoor Hajee Abdoola ; 1 case shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 8 cases tea, G R Purvis Agency.

FOR HAVRE.

Cathay s, 25 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Bertaux, 3?8 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott & Co.
Monte Video, 114 cwts. wet date, Suchoo Khakey ; 540 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dido s, 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
India s, 2,?00 cwts wheat, Veerjee Purootum.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido s, 160 bales cotton, H Cla on & Co ; 25 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India s, 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

India s, 2,?00 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 16.

Wilkinson, Lieut Col, Madras 16th Queen's Lancers, on l ave, from Secunderabad.

NOVEMBER 17.

Worjley, Major, Royal Artillery, en route to England, from Kurrachee.
Backenbury, Lieut, Royal Artillery, en route to England, from Kurrachee.
Stannard, Surgn, Royal Artillery, en route to England, from Kurrachee.

NOVEMBER 18.

Farquharson, Colonel, Bengal 7th Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Collins, Lieut, 2nd Queen's, from leave, from England.
Smith, Major, Bengal Staff Department, from furlough, from England.
Macgregor, Surg Med Dept, from sick leave, from England.
Anderson, Colonel afe Po Dept, on duty, from Kattywar.
Counhaus, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, returned to duty, from England.
Macpherson, Colonel, Bengal 2nd Goorkhas, from sicked leave, from England.
Poole, Captain, 5th Regt N I, on duty, from Aden.
Bowen, Lieut Col, 3rd Regt N I, from furlough, from England
Nixon, Colonel, 1st Agent Meywar, returned to duty, from Cape of Good Hope.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 19.

Farquharson, Colonel, Bengal 7th Cavalry, to join, to Sectapore.
Morris, Capt. in D P W, to join, to Kaladghi.
Graham, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
[illegible] Lieut, 60th Regt, on duty, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, November 19.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Condr G Palmer, of the Bengal Ordnance Dept, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The following correction is ordered :—

In G O No 621, dated 3rd Oct 1874, in column "Where paid," instead of the word "India" opposite the name of Col W Ashburner, S C, read :— £6,000 in England. £742 in India

Capt A H Turner, Bl S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Surgn R T Wright, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The following correction is ordered :—

In G O No 621, dated 3rd Oct 1874, in column "Date of retirement," instead of "15th Dec." opposite the name of Col J G Scott, Infantry, read "5th Dec."

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to England on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board there :—

Capt S G D Turner, B S C.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure—Col Sir Lewis Pelly, K C S I, S C, Agent to the Govr Genl for Rajpootana.

Erratum—The date of admission to the Staff Corps of Lieut Orr, 105th Foot, is 31st Oct 1873, and not 1874 as stated in G O No 699 of the 4th instant.

The services of Lieut E C Kellie are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The following appointment is made :—

Lieut S W Tyndall, 69th Foot, to be Asst. Inspr of Gymnastics, vice Capt Gillespie, 49th Foot, proceeding with his Regt to England.

Lieut Col E M Gilbert Cooper is confirmed in the appointment of Deny Judge Advocate from the 16th Nov 1874, vice Col J D W Binns, retired

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made :—

Sub-Condr (Actg Condr) John Edward Humphrys to be Condr and Magazine Serjt George William Saunders, Coppy (Storekeeper, Gun Powder Factory), and Magazine Serjt (Actg S b-Condr George Ives to be Sub Condr, from the 30th Sept 1874, in succession to Graham, deceased.

Sub-Condr Julian Wood to be Actg Condr, and Magazine Serjt Joseph Allen to be Actg Sub-Condr, from the 30th Septr 1874, in succession to Humphrys and Ives, promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W J Powell, Commander of H M's Steamer Comet, having returned to duty on the 12th Oct 1874, the unexpired portion of the sick leave granted him is cancelled.

Lieut G O B Carew, late I N, Marine storekeeper, having returned to duty on the 25th Oct 1874, the unexpired portion of the sick leave granted him is cancelled.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon Mr Justice Marriott to act, until further orders, as Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the place of the Hon Sir Charles Sargent, Kt, from the date on which the Hon Mr Justice Green resumes charge of his appointment.

Mr John Nugent, Actng Under-Secy to Govt in the Judicial, Political, and Educational Departments, and Actg Secy to the Council of H E the Govr of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, is allowed privilege leave of absence for seven weeks from the 21st instant.

Mr W Lee-Warner to act as Under-Sey to Govt in the Political, Judicial and Educational Departments, and as Secy to the Council of the Govr of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, during the absence of Mr. J Nugent, or until further orders.

Mr H F Ashton assumed charge of his appointment as Actg Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat on the 9th instant.

Mr H F Ashton, Actg Asst Judge of Surat, is invested with the appellate jurisdiction contemplated in Section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act, XIV of 1869.

Mr W S Howell to act as Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge at Sholapur, in the Poona District, during the absence of Rao Sahib Madhowrao Janoji on leave, or until further orders.

Mr J O'Leary, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, resumed charge of his appointment on the 12th inst. before office hours.

Capt T Trueman acted as City Magistrate at Kurrachee from 27th July to 19 h Oct 1874, both days inclusive.

Mr R W Hunter, Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 56 days from 16th Dec 1874

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F W Francis, Probationary Asst Supt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the grade of Asst Supt, with effect from the 3rd ultimo.

Mr W H Propert, Extra First Asst Colr in charge Panch Mahals, is allowed subsidiary leave for seven days from the 24th instant.

Mr N B Beyts has been appointed to act as Supt, Guzerat Revenue Survey, during the absence of Col G J Pennycuick, on furlough or until further orders—Mr Beyts is also appointed an Asst Colr in all the Collectorates in Guzerat.

Mr A S Bulkley to be Actg Dep Supt, Guzerat Revenue Survey, vice Mr Beyts.

Mr H Barrett, Dep Conservr, of Forests, Kanara, returned to Bombay on the 14th instant from the furlough granted to him, and joined his appointment on that day.

Surgns-Maj Turnbull and Pinkerton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supt of Vaccination, Central Circle, on the 13th Oct 1874.

Surgn-Maj Turnbull held charge of the Office of Supt of Vaccination, Central Circle, in addition to his own duties of Examiner of Medical Accounts, from 21st Aug to 13th Oct 1874, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Col J Jones, R E, and Lieut Col G J Mellies, S C, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supg Engr, Northern Division, on the 2nd Nov 1874.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Draper, M A, has been promoted to the Third grade of the Educational Graded List, with effect from the date of Mr F J Candy's retirement.

Mr K M Chatfield, M A, Actg Director of Public Instruction, has been confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the date of Mr J B Pelle's transfer to the Kattywar Agency.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr W A East assumed charge of the Office of the First Asst Colr, Surat, on the 2nd instant.

Mr T C Hope delivered over and Mr H E Jacomb received charge of the Office of Colr of Surat on the 5th instant.

Mr R B Worthington delivered over and Mr W Ramsay received charge of the Offices of Colr, Magt, and Political Agent, Khandesh, on the 5th instant

Messrs J E Oliphant and G Norman respectively delivered over and received charge of the Poona Collectorate on the 9th Nov 1874.

Messrs A H Spry and H B Boswell respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ahmadnagar Collectorate on the 9th instant.

Major F P Bartholomew, Dist Supt of Police, Dharwar, delivered over and Mr G Waddington, Magt First Class, received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Dharwar, on the 5th instant

Lieut-Col J Harpur, Dist Supt of Police, Satara, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence, from such date as he may avail himself of it in the current month.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt W F Waller, V C, is appointed to act as Joint Administrator of the Sangli State during the absence of Capt West on furlough, or until further orders.

Col W W Anderson and Mr J B Pelle respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Political Agent in Kattywar on the 7th instant.

Surgn E Bowman acted as Political Agent, Khelat, from the 14th June to 12th Oct 1874, inclusive, during Maj Harrison's absence on leave.

Col F Schneider delivered over charge of the Office of Political Resident, Aden, to Bgde-Genl J W Schneider, C B, on the 6th instant.

Surgn-Maj A M Blomfield, Actg Civil Surgn, Kattywar, proceeded on Vaccination duty into the Districts on the 4th instant, making over charge of the Civil Medical duties at Rajkote to Surgn R H Batty, 7th N I.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 18th November 1874.

That part of G O C No 564, 12th Sept 1874 appointing Lt J G Ponsonby 49th Foot, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation 20th N I, is cancelled.

With reference to G O C No 409 of 1874 Surg Major Birnie will proceed to join the 66th Regt travelling expeditiously by rail, sea and dak at the public expense.

This cancels G O C No 722 of the 11th instant.

Surgn G B Hickson is appointed to general duty presidency Circle, and will proceed from Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamer at the public expence.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian troop his Malabar, on the 25th instant.

Surg Maj J W Hulsebery.
Surg J Lamroon.
Surg R M Craig.

Surg W C Gastoen is transferred from the Poona to the presidency circle for general duty at Aden and will proceed to that port with the troops in H M's Indian troop ship Malabar leaving on the 25th instant.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have leave of absence :—

4th Hussars—Vety Surg H Sewell to England per troop ship from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

Royal Horse Artillery—Maj A R Lindsay (A Batty 2 Brig) to England per troop ship from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Riding Master J Samuson (F Brig), to England, per troop ship from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Lt Col L W Penn (C B (6th Brig) from 28th Oct to 4th Nov in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to join.

Vety Surg W D Rogerson (9th Brig) in England, from 17th Sept 1874 to 16th March 1875, on medical certificate.

2nd Foot (1st Bat) Col T Addison C B, to England, from date of departure for 9 months, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Captain A S Stewart, 1st Wing Subaltern 22nd Regiment N I, in extension to rejoin at Surat from 1st to 15th Nov 1874, on medical certificate.

Ordnance Department—Sub-Conductor J Wood to Bombay, for 15 days from date of departure on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to England.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 6th November 1874.

Surgn A H Stokes is transferred from D d 44th Regt to D d C 9th R A Bangalore.

Captain C J T Watson is appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern, 21st N I.

Captain J T M Armstrong, is appointed 1st Wing Subaltern 24th N I.

8th Oct 1874—By the Officer Comdg Northern District, appointing Lieut Col D Sanden, Bgde Major Northern District to officiate as Deputy Asst Qr Mr Genl Northern District, during the absence of Capt Roberts, or until further orders, without prejudice to the duties of his own appointment.

8th Oct 1874—By the Comdt 3rd L I, appointing Capt E A Wood 1st Wing Officer, without prejudice to the duties of his own appointment, vice Lieut-Col A H Tidy.

20th Oct 1874—By the Comdt 34th L I appointing Lieut-Col H E Byres, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, and Capt W Chisholm, as Wing Officer, the latter without prejudice to his duties as Wing Subn vice Col J G Palmer.

21st Oct 1874—By the Comdt 16th N I appointing Capt H S Elton to officiate as Adjt, from 23rd Oct 1874, without prejudice to his other duties, during the absence on furlough of Capt W G Sharp, or until further orders.

24th Oct 1874—By the Officer Comdg Coded Districts, directing (on the recommendation of the Senior Officer, I M D, Bellary), Surgn Maj E S Cleveland, M D, 4th Light Cavalry, to assume medical charge of the 21st M N I, from the date of departure of Surgn D E Thompson, M D, to take up his appointment in the General Hospital, at Madras, until further orders, without prejudice to his own duties.

24th Oct 1874—By the Officer Comdg 107th Foot, appointing Lieut J A Barlow Interpreter to the Regt, without prejudice to his duties as instructor of Musketry.

31st Oct 1874—By the Officer Comdg Nagpore Force, appointing Maj N Swanstone, Staff Corps, to officiate as Bdge Maj, Nagpore Force without prejudice to the duties of his own appointment, vice Capt E Faunce, on duty, Garrison Instruction Mhow.

Leave of absence :—

Staff Corps—Col D G Pollard, Comdt 27th N I, for one month from 1st Dec 1874—Madras or Bombay, preparatory to retiring from service.

Staff Corps—Col C W Taylor, doing general duty at Bangalore, for one month, from 6th Nov 1874, or date of departure,—Secunderabad, private affairs.

Staff Corps—Lieut Col W J Vizard, Offg Wing Officer, 9th N I from 2nd Nov 1874, or date of departure, until 1st Feby 1875—Bangalore and Eastern Coast, sick certificate.

21st Foot—Lieut F Marshall, 1st Batn, Probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, and Offg 1st Wing Subn, 2nd Punjab Infantry, in continuation to the 15th Dec 1874,—Secunderabad, sick certificate.

British Medical Service—Surgn F E Barrow, d d 89th Foot, from 4th Nov 1874, or date of departure—Bombay sick certificate, to appear before a medical board.

HIGH COURT—20TH NOVEMBER.

[Before the Honourable the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

At peals for hearing and final disposal.

107-73—Jeffer ons and Payne—Rustomjee Pestonjee v Pallonjee Pestonjee—Rimington, More and Langley.

13-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Madhowram Dhirajram v Ramdas Purshotum and others—Fletcher and Smith.

325-73—Mr Fletcher—Savitribai, widow, v Luximbai, widow, and another—Craigie, Lyon and Owen.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

CIVIL CASES.

377-73—M H Khan—Rahabee widow v Mojkee Bramjee and another—K Monjee.

818-73—K Monjee—Dutteebhoy Ebrahim v Cassum Hajee Khan Mahomed and another—M H Khan.

156-73—Jeffe son and Payne—Meerwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Damjee Valloo and another—No appearance.

259 73—Jeffeson and Payne—Meerwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Khimjee Haradas—No appearance.

267-73—Rustomjee Hormusjee Wadia and another v Mancsha H G paldas and others—Crawford and others.

252-73—Jeffeson and Payne—Meerwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Goculdass Dewjee.

630-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ibrahim and another v Mahomed Hoseinbin, &c—Mr. Barbaya.

114-72—Crawford and Pereira—Mahomed Ismoojee and others v Hasan Dawjee and others—Jeffeson and Payne.

NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will hold a LEVEE at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 21st November 1874, at 5 p.m. Gentlemen purposing to attend are requested to bring two Cards with their names and address legibly written on each : one Card will be delivered at the entrance, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting at the time of presentation.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing Uniform will appear in Full Dress. Gentlemen not wearing Uniform in Evening Dress.

The Levee will be closed by the presentation to His Excellency of the Native Officers of the Body Guard and of the Native Regiments at Bombay by their Commanding Officers according to seniority of Corps.

The Carriages of all who have the private Entree will set down at the Main Entrance.

All other Carriages will set down at the North Door and take up at the South Door.

B. M. DEANE, Lieut.-Col.,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Military Secretary's Office, Gunesh Khind, 10th November 1874.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCCULIST OPTICIAN,

AMSTERDAM, AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON.

IN introducing his experienced Assistant MR. H. BETTS, as his especial representative in India, MR. MENIST takes the opportunity of directing the attention of persons with defective sight to the importance of adopting the most perfect means for its assistance and preservation ; we have the highest medical authority supported by the daily experience of Scientific Opticians, that imperfect and unsuita le glasses are the frequent cause of serious injury to the sight. MR. MENIST has for many years devoted himself to this branch of Optical Science, and the high estimation in which his Spectacles and Lenses are held by many of the Medical Profession, as well as the hundreds of Testimonials which he has received, effectually establish their great superiority. Mr. Betts is furnished with a complete assortment of those perfected Spectacles, &c., and by judicious selection and adaptation is enabled to benefit every peculiarity of defective vision.

Mr. Betts will return to Bombay for a short time in December and will subsequently visit various stations in India, Kurrachee, Hydrabad Sind, Mhow, Indore, Jubulpoor being amongst the earliest.

Letters and communications may be addressed care of MESSRS. TRACKER, VIDING & Co., Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PARKER—November 8th, at Nusseerabad, Ann Maria, the wife of W. H. Parker, Executive Engineer, P. W. D, aged 34 years, 10½ months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GHOSE—November 16th, at Simlah Street, Calcutta, the wife of F. G. Ghose, Surgeon, Bengal Army, of a son.

KING—November 15th, at Fyzabad, the wife of Robert Moss King, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

SPARROW—November 14th, at Nusseerabad, Rajpootana, the wife of T. Spurr, Esq. D P W, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SHAW—November 12th, at Madras, on Thursday, morning of fever, Mr. George Shaw, son of the late John Shaw, Esq., late Registrar of the High Court of Madras, aged 61 years.

SEARNS—November 15th, at 12, Kyd Street, Calcutta, of convulsions, William Wealless, son of W W Searns, Northern Bengal State Railway—aged 5 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1874.

THE inquiry instituted by Colonel Phayre, the Resident at Baroda, into the attempt to poison him has terminated, and the depositions and other documents attached to the case have been or are about to be forwarded to the Government of Bombay. Had the case assumed no extraordinary shape—had it showed merely an attempt to poison the Resident from private apart from political motives—probably the authorities at Baroda would have felt no reluctance to make known the true state of affairs ; but the fact that secrecy is still observed, and the additional fact that the persons originally suspected are (as we are informed) proved by the evidence to be still more deserving of suspicion, must tend to strengthen the inference that the attempt to murder Colonel Phayre was the manifestation of some detestable political intrigue. We hear, among other things, that one of the men in custody on suspicion is an "old stager" in Baroda affairs. He was employed at the Residency as chobdar, and up to the time of his arrest used voluntarily to assist Colonel Phayre's table servants in their domestic duties. This man may not be in what is called "Durbar pay," but at all events the names of his sons figure in the durbar list. Another peculiar circumstance has happened in Baroda which probably is significant of a very corrupt state of matters indeed, though, to be sure, it may be but a peculiar coincidence. The man who gave the poison to the Resident's servant or servants died suddenly in the city on Tuesday, and his body was burned almost immediately afterwards. It is reported that he was poisoned, and if this can be shown to be true, there would be strong grounds for suspecting that, as "dead men tell no tales," the deed was done in order to destroy the clue to the connection of certain persons with the attempt on the life of the Resident. Of course the fullest inquiries into this part of the case have been set on foot. It is also noted by people that two or three hours after the discovery of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, Bava Sahib suddenly departed from Baroda in the direction of Wudwan, giving out as his reason for doing so that he intended to meet Colonel Anderson. Bava Sahib is an old fouzdar of Baroda. When the late commission sat in Baroda, we believe that Colonel Meade and his associates discovered no reason to think highly of Bava Rao. He has been a prominent actor in Baroda politics ever since the present Gaekwar stepped from a prison to a throne, and that he possesses great influence over the mind of Mulhar Rao is a notorious fact, which certainly did not escape the notice of the Commissioners. He is the great befriender of Hurrichund Chintamon, the Hindoo photographer of Bombay who is at present stationed in London as the Gaekwar's Agent. The whole firmament of Baroda affairs is at present under a cloud, and it will take some time before the light breaks through. At present the only certain fact is that the inquiry at the Residency has terminated.

On Saturday morning, Colonel Anderson, the late Political Agent in Kattywar, arrived at Baroda. Nana Khanvulkar, Balvantrao Deo, and other old Baroda courtiers, attended at the station to receive him on behalf of the Gaekwar. He did not, however, avail himself of their proffered hospitality. He drove instead to the Residency, accompanied by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate. It is said that the Gaekwar thinks it necessary already to have more agents than one to establish his innocence as a certainty in the eyes of the world, because he naturally feels that the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre is a most awkward occurrence at the present juncture, when his future possession of the crown of Baroda depends entirely upon his behaviour during a limited period of probation. It is said that Mr. Gregor Grant, whose connection with Kattywar politics is already well known, is the man whom Mulharao has determined to constitute his right arm of defence.

SIR ARTHUR COTTON will not leave us alone. In a long letter to the *Hour* he again brings forward his notions of Indian finance having their basis resting on a system of irrigation and water transit, which is to make the land yield any number of crops and get the produce carried for nothing. Not contented with a demonstration of the advantages of his own particular system, he takes considerable pains to point out the disadvantages of every other, and in doing so is not particular in making many statements which may mislead, while also, in assuming to direct the finances of the country, he takes an extremely narrow view of the duties and responsibilities of the Government and of the influences at work in the development of the land. He is ready to involve the country in a vast expenditure of money in production, while providing a very inferior mode of distribution. In order to guard against an occasional failure of rain in any part of India, he proposes to supplant the gratuitous supply, plentifully showered down in most years by a beneficent Providence, with a system of costly works, spread all over India. To irrigate only certain districts where the land is already taken up with dry crop cultivation would be to spend money in improving the selected districts, which could better be spent in providing means of access by roads to others where the rainfall is at present wasted on good lands, which it does not pay to cultivate owing to the impossibility of realising prices that will leave a margin of profit when an expensive item of carriage over sandy soil and heavy obstacles has to be included in the cost of production. When we have developed the cultivation of all the lands by the natural means God has given us, and we find that the population has so greatly increased that the dry crop forming the main food supply is insufficient, then we may with reason begin to increase the fertility of the soil by bringing the rivers to aid us.

In the paper read before the Society of Arts which was printed in the Indian papers some weeks ago, giving Sir Arthur's views on the prevention of famines, he proceeds to draw comparisons between the River, Canal, and Railway mode of transit, which, of course, is highly in favour of canals. He says that, notwithstanding the great value of water for irrigation, he has come now to the conclusion that, in the present state of things in India, it is perhaps of greater importance for purposes of transit, and he is pursuaded that the first thing to be done is to complete a network of steamboat canals. The relative cost of canals and railways per mile is assumed at £3,000 and £13,000, though the former are stated to vary from £1,000 a mile in the plains to £7,000 on the Toombuddra canal. It does not seem to have struck the author that the same reasons which make the canals vary in cost must also affect the cost of the railways when extended over a wide area ; that the canals have hitherto been all made in the easiest country, the plains, while the railways which have yet been completed are all trunk lines passing over great obstacles which would in themselves have entirely put canals out of the question. The heavy gradients which must be overcome in some parts of the principal trunk lines passing over the watershed would necessitate such enormous locks, that even if water could be made to run up hill to fill them the number would be so multiplied that it would take days to pass a vessel through them. It is very certain that Sir Arthur has not kept in view the currents of trade, or he would at once see the futility of making canals the basis of a system of communication, which could only take his traffic where it might suit him to construct his canals. We pointed out in a former article the false economy of combining irrigation with navigation, the essential points of construction in either case being at variance with one another, even in the plains ; in addition to this it will be evident that in a commercial point of view the union of the two services is impracticable, for production mostly goes on in the River valleys, whereas in order to afford means of exchanging the products of different productive areas the watershed must be crossed, and this cannot be done by canals.

We are far from maintaining that canals are not useful ; but they have their own peculiar advantages, and can never be made to suit us in supersession of Railways. Undoubtedly they may be made cheaply in the deltas of rivers, and in such places, where stone for surfacing roads is not to be found, they cannot fail to confer many benefits ; but to be spread over a wide area they would considerably restrict cross-country locomotion unless provided with many crossings which would at once raise the cost very largely. It seems, too, that, for the present development of India, the contemplation of a very vast quantity of traffic, such as that on the river at Goulundo 1,800,000 tons, in connection with a general transport service for the whole country, is not more sensible than taking the passenger traffic on the Metropolitan Railway as a standard to be provided for on every railway in the United Kingdom. It is highly probable that such a vast traffic exists in no other locality, or it would apparently warrant the entertainment of a project of a magnitude approaching that of the Suez Canal. The whole traffic on the Indus at Kotree is not more probably than 120,000 tons, a quantity sufficient to warrant the construction of a 5' 6" railway with all its advantages. The quantity of goods exported and imported into Bengal by sea, according to the last year's returns, does not amount to more than some 1,961,032 tons of a total value of 45,47,18,973 Rs., or about 230 Rs. a ton of average value. Goalundo is situated at the confluence of the Ganges and Brahmapootra, two of the largest rivers in India. The Eastern Bengal Railway, 151 miles long from the junction to Calcutta, is placed almost precisely similarly with reference to the Ganges as the Sind Railway, 106 miles long, is to the Indus, between Kotree and Kurrachee ; and the latter may be said to carry all the export and import traffic of the province, very little finding its way through the tortuous mouths of the Indus. It appears the Eastern Bengal Railway takes some 200,000 tons which is not at all an insufficient quantity to be economically conveyed by a single line of railway, and that it has this traffic in the face of the smaller cost claimed by Sir Arthur for the river traffic is a fact showing that the Railway presents advantages which commerce is glad to avail itself of notwithstanding. But, as we have remarked before, Canals have their legitimate places, and it is not at all improbable that one in the situation of the Eastern Bengal Railway would have been happily placed. The advantage to trade generally from obviating the necessity of breaking bulk is very great, and it may not be without its influence in this case, in preventing the Eastern Bengal Railway being overpowered with the flood of freight pouring into Goalundo. But it is very certain that a canal or a railway having a sufficient capacity to carry 1,800,000 tons cannot cost a small sum.

It is a fact that the produce of the country will not admit of more than from 100,000 to 300,000 tons offering on the great trunk lines, and perhaps from 50,000 to 100,000 on the smaller main lines, while branches cannot be expected to supply above 20,000 to 50,000 tons annually. The movement of produce on this side, where certainly 80 to 90 per cent. of the cultivable land is taken up, does not average more than from 5 to 10 tons to the square mile of the particular districts influenced by the Railways. Experience has shown that generally the cost of making Railways is almost invariably in proportion to the order of their importance in the system, and that branch lines where there is a small traffic do not cost more than the probable traffic will admit of being expended with a reasonable prospect of success. But branch lines and even small main lines have not yet been undertaken on any appropriate scale, and it is clear that the Railways as yet, instead of getting the produce of the whole country to carry, have not done more than attract the produce of a strip some 40 or 50 miles wide along them, although they occ

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE MEETING OF SCINDIA AND HOLKAR.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

BURWAI, 19TH NOVEMBER.

The Maharajah Scindia arrived at Burwai at eleven o'clock this forenoon. The Maharajah Holkar met him midway in the Nerbudda. The meeting was cordial. The procession which was afterwards formed was a grand one.

RUMOURED IMPRISONMENT OF YAKOOB KHAN BY SHERE ALI.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LAHORE, 19TH NOVEMBER.

The local paper learns from a usually reliable source that the Ameer imprisoned his son Yakoob Khan on the 10th or 12th instant. Further particulars are awaited.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON 19TH NOVEMBER.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have decided to abolish their Southampton establishment, and will in future only land and embark mails and passengers there.

CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS.

The statement that the Khan of Khiva had invoked the aid of Russia against the Turcomans, which was published by the *Times*, is now authoritatively contradicted.

A telegram has been received here that Yakoob Beg, having gone to Cabul to visit his father the Ameer at the instigation of Lord Northbrook, to arrange the differences existing respecting the succession to the throne, was treacherously seized and cast into prison.

LONDON, 18TH NOVEMBER.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5¼d.

The Manchester Market has been firm, and prices were unchanged.

2 per cent. Consols for account..... 93¼.

Bar Silver ..... 58.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872..... 98.

The sum of £166,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

His Excellency Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., arrived at Mhow on Wednesday.

We understand that Sir Philip Wodehouse will start on his Kattywar tour about the 15th of December.

A special telegram to the *Madras Times* informs us that the Officer Commanding the Left Wing of the 2nd M.N.I., while testing rifles, at range, on the 10th instant, narrowly escaped being killed by the bursting of a rifle.

SURGEON W C GASTEEN, M B, is transferred from the Poona to the Presidency Circle, for general duty at Aden, and will proceed to that port with the Troops in H M's Indian Troop-ship Malabar leaving on the 25th instant.

H.M. S. DALHOUSIE left this for Vingorla yesterday and will return on the 24th instant with the A-18th R.A., who will re-embark on board H.M. Troop-ship Malabar, which vessel leaves for England on the following day.

THE marine authorities of Calcutta have sent the s.s. Cyclone down to the Sandheads to fix the position of the wreck caused by the collision of the two ships there on Sunday last, and to search for any persons who may be reported missing.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy's trip to Northern Behar will be an exceedingly quiet affair, and no example to other distinguished officials. He will be accompanied by no one but Captain Baring (Private Secretary) and an Aide-de-camp.

PUBLIC gossip asserts that on the retirement of Colonel Cuxe, Commissioner of Jullundur, which takes place on the 1st of December, the vacant Commissionership will be given to Mr. Thornton, the present Secretary to Government, whose appointment will be filled by Mr. Lepel Griffin, Mr. Rivaz being confirmed as Under-Secretary.

TO-MORROW, Mr. Nugent, Acting Under-Secretary to Government, will proceed to Mahableshwar on seven weeks' privilege leave, and during his absence his place will be filled by Mr. Lee-Warner, the late Private Secretary to the Governor. In all probability Mr. Nugent will go home in May on furlough, but certainly not on sick leave, so far as can be foreseen, for the present Acting Under Secretary enjoys excellent health.

A CALCUTTA paper says:—"His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor arrived at Howrah on Friday evening, and was met by Mr. Batchelor, Mr. Trevor Grant, and some other gentlemen; and entered Calcutta by the bridge. His Honor, on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, again went over the bridge to Howrah, and returned to Calcutta at 9 o'clock. We are not aware whether this is to be deemed a formal opening of the Hooghly bridge, as there has been no ceremonial, or booming of guns from the Fort."

THE matter of the contents of bills of lading, which in one way and another has been agitating the minds of the commercial community for a considerable time past, is to be taken up by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce as soon as full statements of facts of a recent Small Causes Court case are received by the Committee. The "Turner and Dunnet" bill of lading meets with universal condemnation outside of shipowning circles, and it is probable that some attempts will be made to improve that document.

THE *Englishman* learns that the Government of India has, upon a memorial from Mr. Stainforth, ordered that forty-two villages, formerly in his possession, but which were taken away from him by order of Colonel Dalton, the Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur, and Sir G. Campbell, when Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—as forming part of an estate claimed by Government,—should be restored to Mr. Stainforth, and that all sums received by the Bengal Government in excess of the revenue since Mr. Stainforth was ousted from his possession should be handed over to that gentlemen.

RINDERPEST has broken out in the Tanna districts with renewed virulence, and a large number of animals have recently succumbed to the malady. Mr. Lamb, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon for the Presidency, wrote to Bombay for assistance to enable him to meet the emergency, and we understand that on the recommendation of the Health officer, the services of the head farrier to the Municipality have been placed at Mr. Lamb's disposal. In the meantime, the Municipality will probably have to engage the temporary services of a farrier to look after the business which is continually cropping up in the city.

TATYA SAHIB PUTWURDHAN, chief of one of the Southern Maratta States, is dead. He served a term in the Legislative Council, where, however, as the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* once said in one of his "ornamental scrolls" regarding some respectable people, he was never anything more than a "gilded Caryatid in the hall of State." The Chief seldom spoke, so that he may have been a very profound Legislator, and worthy to precede Khan Bahadoor Pudomjee Pestonjee, the present representative of Deccan interests in His Excellency the Governor's Council for making Laws and Regulations only. He was a young man, and, we believe, popular with his subjects, who recognised his good intentions to govern them efficiently.

THE Cocanada paper tells us that a derelict vessel was seen on the afternoon of the 9th instant from the Hope Island Light House, bearing from it E. S. E. distance from the beach about six miles. The vessel had no masts standing; but the bowsprit was in its place. No boats could be seen at the davits, and the vessel appeared to be loaded. She was drifting past to the southward, and nothing could be seen of her at day light on the 10th. Had there been a tug attached to this port, as there should be, our contemporary observes this derelict could easily have been secured and towed into port. Our contemporary suggests that she might be the Countess of Perth, which ship was burnt at the Sandheads just after the cyclone and deserted by her crew, and there would seem to be much probability that the surmise is correct.

THE Rev. Thomas A. C. Firminger, of the Bengal establishment, is one of those busy clergymen who find time to cultivate other arts than those alone of teaching men their moral and spiritual duties. Mr. Firminger in 1863 published the first edition of his "Manual of Gardening for India," and we have now before us a third edition of the work. Three editions in twelve years is a rare experience of a work published in India, and proves that it has been found very useful by the class of people who take an interest in gardening in this country. The present edition is almost entirely a reprint of former editions of the work; but Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. have published it in first class style, so that it can be used as an ornament in the drawing-room as well as an instructor in the compound.

WE regret to say that the Health Officer of the Municipality has met with a serious catastrophe. He was doing his multifarious duties efficiently and earnestly, and to everybody's satisfaction, up till yesterday, when he was suddenly praised by the *Times of India*. A similar fate befel the Gaekwar a few days ago, who was also defended by the *Times of India* before anybody had put him on his trial. We are glad to say that Dr Weir is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances, but much sympathy is felt for him by all his friends, who advise him to institute an action for damages. We have not heard about the conditi n of the Gaekwar, but imagine that he also will survive, for, not being a person of the most delicate sensibilities, it is just possible that His Highness may have escaped from perceiving what a terribly dangerous thing it is to be spoken well of by the *Times of India* of the present day.

OUR latest advices from the Mauritius foreshadow a gloomy prospect for the island. The *Commercial Gazette* of Port Louis, however, is not altogether cast down; but says:—"We do not deny but that there are marked symptoms of coming pecuniary troubles, but we pretend to say that neither our commerce nor agriculture, nor even our retail trade, is in the throes of a crisis. Money is dear, credit is restricted, advances cannot be freely obtained, our currency has greatly diminished, and exchange is at prohibitory rates. Besides, trade is limited, imports are growing smaller, and the general revenue of the colony is not answering expectations. Yet, for all this, we do not perceive that the colony is suffering from a crisis, properly so termed; nor do we anticipate a catastrophe." The estimated export of sugar is reduced to 75,000 tons, but the weather was very favourable, and some plantations were showing an improvement. Sir A. Gordon had addressed a farewell speech to the people at Seychelles, in which he praised his own conduct during the term of his governorship. The news of the appointment of Sir A. Phayre as his successor had given great satisfaction.

FROM Messrs. Solomon, Moss, Gideon, and Co.'s shipping report from St. Helena for the month of September, we see that several vessels which had put in there had sustained damage by heavy gales off the Cape between the 18th of August and the 1st of September. The *Abyssinian* was thrown on her beam-ends with the water up to the main hatches, and remained in that position for several hours, having her cargo shifted. Her starboard bulwarks and all moveable things on deck were carried away, the cabins gutted, and stores damaged. The *Southern Queen* sprung a leak, and made a little water. The American barque *Rosina* appears to have had a wonderful escape, as the report says that she lost a complete set of sails, and was buried under water for several hours. The *Bedfordshire* lost foretopsail and bulwarks, and had everything carried off the deck. The *Harkaway* lost her bulwarks on both sides, and the water got down below, filling the cabins, and damaging stores and cargo. The French barque *Triton* had her mainmast struck by lightning, the mast falling over the side, and carrying away the mizen topmast; all the shrouds of the main rigging, and two of the fore-rigging; sprung main topgallant mast, damaged topgallant and royal yards, cross trees, &c., lost fore and main sails and jibs, as well as the jibboom and figurehead.

THE *Times* October 15th:—"The method adopted by the German Government in dealing with their surplus stock of demonetized silver has had, and is having, a most disturbing effect on the value of the metal, which is now quoted 57s. 11-16d. per oz., as compared with an average price of 60s. 9-16d. in 1870, 60¾d. in 1871, and 60 5 16d. in 1872. This, of course, has a serious effect on our Eastern exchanges, which rest on a silver basis. We think the method of the German Government in dealing with this important question is very much to be deprecated, alike in their own interests and on large public grounds. What is required is an official statement from the German Government as to the probable amount of surplus silver which they will have to dispose of, when, in what quantities and over what period, they propose to deal with it. These shipments of silver to the East made by the German Government without notice or warning of any kind are very unwise, as they simply create alarm and unduly depress the rupee and dollar exchanges, which in time react on the silver market here. Such huckstering is altogether unworthy of a great Government, and says very little for the wisdom of their financial advisers. Further, we would seriously warn the German Government not to be in too great a hurry to demonetize entirely its silver currency, because we entertain grave doubts as to their being able to retain their gold coin, there being little or no international indebtedness to Germany. We are, however, disposed to take a hopeful view of the future value of silver, and believe that, if we were but rid of the uncertainty that now exists regarding the German store of that metal, it would gradually recover its normal value. No doubt the production at the mines has been increasing (Query?) *but so also has the quantity of Eastern produce that has to be paid for in silver, and this must go on as the populations of the Western nations increase in numbers.*"

EVERY one sees, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, now that it is too late, on what a curiously extravagant plan our Indian railroad system was started. A sum of eighty-two millions sterling of capital, enjoying a comfortable guarantee of 5 per cent., and subscribed on no other condition practically than that it should somehow or other be got rid of in connection with Indian railroads, forms a standing monument of mistaken policy which is likely to keep itself in full view for some time to come. The inner history of the details of this expenditure will never be written, and the knowledge of it is probably confined to the few officials who were employed by the Supreme Government not many years since in taking over the supervision of the various accounts which at first had been left entirely to the care of the scattered railway employés, many of them merely temporarily engaged, and in no way whatever interested in economy. But the singular financial blunder now so apparent should not cause us to forget a second mistake of not less importance, the effects of which may last even longer—the throwing these guarantees, nominally at least, entirely on the Indian revenues, as apart from those of the empire. No one who has studied the history of the question but is aware that this was an act of political timidity, a concession to the narrow spirit of a vestry type which ruled our councils in years gone by, and tried to make believe that England was not finally responsible for India. As the traffic returns published abundantly demonstrate the importance of the main lines orginally guaranteed is above all political and strategic; or, to put it in plainer words, they are in the first place for passengers, and in the second only for trade. We all know in our hearts that England cannot afford and does not intend to give up India. If this simple truth had been firmly faced, there would have followed from it the necessary corollary that the Indian guarantee should be backed by the Imperial one as a last resort. The money for which the Indian revenues are responsible might in such case have been easily borrowed at 3½ per cent; and the million and a quarter annually which is needlessly paid to the subscribers is nothing more nor less than a standing fine levied on Indian taxpayers as the result of our political cowardice.

MISSIONARY RELIGIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see the controversy on this subject has taken a politico-religious turn in the hands of your correspondent "A Christian." His remarks, however, leave quite untouched the point at issue between Mr. Lyall and Professor Max Muller, namely, whether Brahmanism does or does not admit converts from other religions; and so long as "A Christian" does not deny that Brahmanism is not a Missionary religion, I do not think it incumbent on myself to attempt to refute him. I am obliged to your correspondent for the compliment he has paid me in noticing the very slight and humble share taken by myself in this controversy, but he is wrong in supposing that my Mahomedanism had any hand in evoking the paper I contributed to the Indian *Spectator*. The new question raised by "A Christian" is no doubt one of much importance from a Missionary point of view, but I am not at all sure that gentlemen of the surplice, however reverend or worthy of reverence they may be, are trustworthy judges of the vitality of religions other than that which they profess. I would therefore counsel him to receive Dr. Dollinger's conclusions with due caution. He may depend upon it, a true and philosophical estimate of all the great religious systems of the world, an estimate that should assign to each its true place in the education of the world, will never come from an avowed advocate of dogmatism. This is a task, I venture to say, reserved for those who at the present day are greater bugbears to orthodoxy and Exeter Hall than either Mahomedanism or any other'ism in the world. Although not a dogmatist, I am sure I am not the man competent to undertake it, and therefore the less I say of it the better. If "A Christian," however, or any one else interested in the present discussion, will devote a little time to a philosophical study of the middle ages with special reference to Mahomedan development, he will not fail to be struck with the close analogy presented by the Mahomedanism of that period to the Christianity of our own times. When Gerliert sat at the feet of Moslem savants at Cordova and returned to his native Italy with learning so prodigious that devout Christians believed it to be infernal, when Ibn Tofail taught at Seville, or when Ibn Rusho (Averrose) lectured at Cordova, the capital cities of Christendom stood in exactly the same relation to the great centres of Moslem learning as stand the Mecca, Bagdad, Damascus, Tehran, Delhi, Lucknow, and Hyderabad of our day to the great centres of Christian civilization. It would take no great stretch of imagination to conceive a learned Mulla of Cordova in the eleventh or twelfth century deascanting some fine evening on the decay of Christianity, Dollinger-like, and foretelling its rapid extinction. We may hear him in our fancy declaiming in fine flowing Arabic periods on the superstition and barbarism of the Frank nations, their priest-ridden condition, and the many immoral and inhuman practices to which they were addicted. We may imagine him waxing humorous with his subject, and contorting peals of laughter from his audience by dwelling on the "absurd" claims put forth by Christian princes to an equality with the great ruler of the civilized world, the *Amir-ul-Momium*, the "commander of the faithful." If he is a philanthropist and a liberal (and let me add there were more such in the Spain of those days than there are now) we may conceive him bewailing with indignant eloquence the hard fate of those Christian seekers of truth, whom their ignorant and misguided fellow-countrymen and co-religionists persecuted for their enlightened curiosity. In his peroration, we may imagine our learned Doctor expressing in grandiloquent periods his hope that the mist of ignorance that enveloped Christian Europe, would be scattered by the advancing light of Mahomedan civilisation, and that the example set to the world of an enlightened tolerance and love of the arts of peace by Moslem nations would not be thrown away on the benighted Franks whose native capabilities, our Mussulman may be supposed to admit with a generous impartiality. These things I say are conceivable, and their verisimilitude can be tested by a simple reference to contemporary records, and to the pages of those European writers who like Renan and others have made the subject of Shemitic history their peculiar study. And yet Christianity has not only outlived that dark and humiliating period, and the still more humiliating and terrible *auto da fe* which has not yet disgraced Mahomedanism, but it has risen from its ashes phœnix like with renewed life and energy. Is it not possible, nay probable, then, that Mahomedanism which is more deeply ingrained with rationalism than its rival, may at some future, and let us hope, not distant time, cast off its scales and under the revivifying influence of a searing and bloodless reformation, enter on a new lease of life of activity and usefulness, I venture to think that this is not only possible but highly probable. Mahomedanism is not tied to those subtile initial doctrines against which advancing rationalism so innexorably sets its face, and therein lies its hope. Christianity and Mahomedanism, it is true, may both be submerged and reconciled in a higher evolution; but the indications of such an evolution, if any there be, are hard to trace, and its probable character difficult to foretell.

A rational eclecticism seems to me to teach us to look upon all religions as agents in the onward development of the human race, in subjection to and guided by the intellect. To all appearance no system of faith has yet been offered for the world's acceptance, complete in itself, embracing in a wide synthesis all the wants of man present as well as prospective, and coordinate by prescient anticipation with his highest development. Christianity has had to alter its dimension most materially in order to suit a world that has outgrown its swaddling clothes, and yet to judge by the tendency of advanced thought in Europe, the great teachers of the age seem to have well nigh cast it aside as too old and narrow for their growing wants. However, I by no means pretend to be a fair judge of these matters. I have only jotted down in a desultory manner thoughts suggested to me by your correspondent's equally desultory letter.

But to return from speculation to facts. Christianity has most signally failed in obtaining converts in India even among classes and tribes whose accession to a higher and purer faith liberal minded Hindoos and Mahommedans would have regarded with indifference if not complacency, although that faith were not the faith professed by either the one or the other. The *rationale* of this failure is to be sought partly in causes already fairly and forcibly explained by "A Christian," partly in the perfunctory Christianity or rather practical unchristianity of most Christians, and partly also in the bad tactics employed by Missionaries. In the ranks of that worthy body there are many worthy men for whom I have personally the highest regard, and therefore it ill becomes me to criticise their conduct and mode of procedure. I must say, however, that among other things they tolerate a great deal too much of "tall talk." Their anxiety to edify Exeter Hall and throw the good folk there into hysterics of evangelic pleasure leads them sometimes to count their sheep before they are well in the fold. Nothing to my mind is nobler than the position of a man who has embraced a new faith with all the sacrifice it involves, from pure conviction. The fact itself of such sacrifice is enough to command our respect, independently of the religion from or to which the convert transfers his allegiance. But on the other hand nothing is more pitiable than the spectacle of people who abandon the faith of their fathers from mercenary motives. The number of Christian converts, however, who may fairly be placed in the former class is very small, compared to those who belong to the latter and whose name is legion. Mission compounds are often stocked with men, the very best of whom are those who have been gulled into conversion by their own utter ignorance of the principles of any form of belief, and who are, sooth to say, intellectually incapable of assenting or dissenting when a matter of this kind is presented to their minds. Christianity, if I am not mistaken, ignores the intellect, at any rate, it considers the part played by that side of man's nature in his articles of faith as quite secondary and immaterial. To us Asiatics, however, it doth seem, that a belief involves assent, a purely intellectual result, which must be preceded by and evolved from a previous synthetical process be it ever so simple. We cannot conceive how a faith can find its way to the heart which has not entered through the head. The doctrine of grace is a very hazy sort of doctrine which defies our psychology. At best it is a hypothesis that remains to be verified, a hypothesis too that does not commend itself to us as explaining any mental phenomenon that cannot be otherwise explained. Even its provisional acceptance, therefore, would be a philosophical solecism. At any rate it cannot be put to a practical use so long as it is not amenable to experimental manipulation, so long, in fact, as its aid cannot be invoked when required in the cause of truth and religion. The best part of Christianity, its works, are sadly neglected, and the advantage of example is thus lost to missionaries. This point, however, is so well brought out by your second correspondent on the subject in his short, but pithy and thoughtful letter, that I shall say nothing more about it, especially as I may not be allowed to be an impartial judge.

But to let alone polemical matters on which it was really presumptuous in me to trench, I shall now answer the direct question which "Christian" has addressed to me in his letter. In speaking of the "higher development" which Brahmanism is undergoing under the influence of Western thought and culture, I certainly did not mean Mahomedanism. Indeed I meant no one particular system of faith, but mentally included under that term Christianity, and more specially Brahmoism and the Positivist materialism which an eager study of Conute has disseminated to an astonishing extent among the thoughtfuller portion of Bengalees. And here allow me to note that the favor which this latter mode of thought the very antithesis of popular Brahmonism finds with the people of Bengal, is another illustration of the length to which intellect, especially Asiatic intellect, once liberated from bondage always tends to run in the opposite direction. The reaction would not in fact be true to itself and to the newly acquired and long denied freedom, if it did not bound forward to its full swing. However, one may regret this sweeping iconoclism, one cannot but rejoice that the days of intellectual servility are numbered, especially as theory and experience both persuade us to hope that a reconstructive process will follow the process of destruction. In fact, one may legitimately look upon Brahminism as having already attempted to bring about this much to be wished for result, but as yet only with doubtful success. If Christianity can anuex the new spiritual province this laid open by its own sappers and miners, let it do so by all means. I for one will, I am sure, rejoice at such a consummation. But I venture to think that the odds are very much against Christianity. You cannot hoodwink your "watchful" Hindu from the fact that Christianity is fighting a battle of doubtful issue in its own native land against modes of thought which continue to gather strength with every advancing step of intellectual progress. With such a spectacle in full view, with its weakness thus laid bare, with its enemy's resources and weapons of war placed within his reach and made accessible to him by a liberal Western culture, is it wonderful that the Hindoo refuses to cast his lot with the weaker of the belligerents? I add to this the loss of moral prestige brought about by the bad policy and "grandeur" of Missionaries, and you have a complete key to the failure of Christianity in India. They are very simple and well meaning folk who contribute to the support of the Anglo Indian missions, but I am very much mistaken if they are likewise a wise and provident folk. Their *direct* end is not and will never be attained, but all the same the *indirect* (and let me add the more important) good they do us is so great, that I am at a loss to mention any other body of men to whom India is more beholden.

The political aspect of this religious question I am loath to touch upon. British prestige for political honesty and fairness is not particularly high among natives and native States, but with all that the total sum and nett result of British supremacy is so evidently beneficial that no native State is likely to wish for a change of yoke. The "King Log and King Stork" philosophy is fully appreciated by them, and will, I have no doubt, be acted upon when the time comes. There are great hopes also from the spirit of candour and fairness that is beginning at last to be imported into public affairs in Europe, although one may well pause and reconsider this last statement after witnessing the manner in which Russia has driven her coach and four through the Treaty of Paris, and by a double blow put once prostrated the Power of Turkey and crippled the prestige of England.

A MAHOMEDAN.

AGRICULTURE AND POOR WHITES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A European subscribing himself "a Poor White" solicited, a short time ago, through the medium of your influential paper, accurate information on the subject of farming, as a *dernier resort*, for keeping body and soul together in India, where it is impossible to find employment for every European adventurer. I have much pleasure in transcribing the views of a practical European agriculturist (Mr. Dickinson) from the Southern Division. Your readers will be good enough to admit that the information is none the worse for being a little stale—"I beg leave to say that from my long residence in the Deccan and experience both of exotic as of indigenous products, I hitherto have found it very up-hill work; by the advantage of having spent several years of my early life in active employment in the West Indies, and much carefulness of my health, I have been enabled to persevere in this line of life, and particularly being located in a healthy district.

"The climate of the Bombay Presidency is, perhaps, not so much against the settling of European agriculturists of steady habits as the difficulty there exists in obtaining land of good, or average quality of any extent, say 10 or 12 acres, or, perhaps, half of that in one place, of Government, near to a European station. Some few small lots of land reclaimed on a river edge, in isolated places, in different districts, or a piece of land of an Enamdar, may be had on lease or mortgage, where a European would be loath to go and locate for the sake of distance.

"As regards the cultivation of the land, it is a matter of necessity and expedience to abide by and adopt the usages of the country in many respects. The employment of tools, less simple than European, but better adapted for the purposes; the period of setting, sowing, and treating the various crops; the system of irrigation by an aqueduct or well water, &c., on which so many crops both annual and fructual depend, &c. There is improvement in every branch which experience indicates. But for a European to settle down on this side of India with his own tools and his own ideas and knowledge of farming, as in other countries; endeavouring to do much himself, and expecting to be helped in the same way, without a previous knowledge of the people, he would necessarily employ the natives and their language, and without an amount of patience that is rare to be met with, he would meet with certain disappointment.

"The expense attendant, on putting land in heart to his satisfaction is very considerable; manure expensive, and to be had only in towns or cities. Sheep keeping is not profitable, for pasturage is unobtainable; horse keeping, or rearing, also for the same reason. For cultivating and producing the more important staple commodities—cotton, flax, sugar, hemp, oil, &c., to any extent, in the first place land is insufficient for a settlement; machinery of European construction is needed; and when out of order, there is too often a difficulty in repairing it, and a European himself cannot do as much as he expects.

"It certainly is, I am of opinion, more advantageous in speculating in this country in a mercantile way, to expend capital in the purchase of the raw produce of any description in the districts, there is less to do with many of the natives, for the middlemen manage the contracts and bargains, although in the presence of the principle agent, and there is at all times less exposure to the climate.

"I may be asked if the latter means are preferable for the outlay of capital, why I did not, or do not adopt it. I reply, that, having originally no capital, I set up with my limited means as a sugar-planter, and by an unusual chance did meet with two tolerable sized farms of the Government that are irrigated by aqueducts, and are both adjacent to large towns, and have since followed the occupation of sugar planter and general farmer, and am not now inclined to break up or relinquish the business.

"Without the least prejudice to the introduction of European settlers on this side of India, (for I should be glad to see many located in the districts as I am,) still I adhere to the reasons above stated, that the difficulties to be overcome are greater, and of a different character to those of other countries, notwithstanding the cheapness in the labour rate and fresh provision, and competition with the ryot whose wants and comforts are few and unequal."

"A Poor White" can read and digest the above—the observations of the writer are discouraging, nay intimidating, but I have read somewhere that Englishmen *cannot* and *will not* understand the word impossibility. Will some valuable contributor be good enough to throw more light on the subject and oblige,

"ALL THE POOR WHITES."

17th November 1874.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

MR. NOWROJEE FURDONJEE IN LONDON.

[SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

A most interesting assemblage was held at the rooms of the Social Science Association Adelphi, in connection with the London Branch of the National Indian Association on Wednesday evening the 28th of October, for the purpose of hearing a lecture from Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, previous to his return to Bombay, and enabling that gentleman to make a presentation to Miss E. A. Manning, in recognition of her services as one of the honorary secretaries of the Association. There was a good attendance both of Indians and English; a considerable proportion of ladies taking part in the proceedings:—

Mr. J. G. Fitch occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. Nowrojee as a Parsee gentleman long resident in Bombay, and distinguished for his great and active interest in all social and political questions. He had thrice visited England, to acquaint himself with English institutions and the relation in which Great Britain stood towards the great territory with which it had such intimate and important association in the East. He desired, before returning to India, an opportunity of giving an account of the Parsee population in that country. (Applause.) Such opportunities of becoming better acquainted with the position and the people of India were too seldom offered to English audiencies; and there was no sadder feature of English political life than the ignorance of Indian affairs which so generally prevailed. (Hear, hear.) When they had so excellent an opportunity as the present, he was glad to find so many ladies and gentlemen taking advantage of it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nowrojee, who was received with cheers, said he had much pleasure in complying with the wish expressed by Miss Manning, their esteemed and indefatigable secretary, that he should give some information as to the present social and intellectual condition and the religion of the Parsees. He began by tracing their descent from the ancient Persians, and incidentally mentioned the present down-trodden condition of their fellow Parsees who remained in Persia. The enormities inflicted upon them by the Mahomedans in that country had been the subject of a remonstrance addressed by himself and several of the leading Parsees resident in London to the Shah on the occasion of his visit to this country last June, and they entertained the hope that that would produce a good effect and lead to the adoption of a just and liberal policy towards the Parsees, so as to secure to them the enjoyment of equal rights and free toleration. The treatment extended to them was a remarkable contrast to that experienced by their co-religionists under the enlightened and benignant sway of Her Majesty in British India. (Applause.) He narrated the circumstances under which the Zoroastrians, driven from Persia by persecution after the Mahomedan conquest, took refuge in Western India; and quoted an account of the terms under which they were permitted to settle among the Hindoos, adopting the customs, language, and marriage ceremonies of the latter. To these they adhered to the present day, although they were no longer binding. The Parsees in India now occupied a high position, for which they were in a great measure indebted to the British, whose just Government was the direct cause of their prosperity. He spoke of them as being most devoted in their loyalty to the crown, and made reference to their prayers for the Prince of Wales at the time of his illness, and the ovation given to the Duke of Edinburgh on his visit to India by the Parsee ladies. The Governor of Bombay in Council had recently borne testimony in a document from which he quoted the following passage. "Her Majesty possesses no subjects who for loyalty, intelligence, capacity for public duties, liberality, sympathy for suffering, and honest admiration for British justice, had better claim to the full and indulgent consideration of their needs than the Parsees of Bombay." The Parsees in that Presidency had distinguished themselves by public spirit and by their liberality in the cause of charity; they had made roads, built bridges, constructed wells and tanks; set up and endowed schools, colleges and a university; founded hospitals and dispensaries, and given donations to many charitable institutions. They had taken a prominent part in all public movements in the promotion of the moral, social, and intellectual advancement and general welfare of the inhabitants. The Parsee was proud of their co-religionist, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, upon whom the Queen had bestowed the highest honour by making him the first native Baronet in India. His sons, including the one who had been knighted had followed his example. (Applause.) The Parsees provided maintenance, shelter and clothes for all the poor and the incapacitated of their own tribe as well as contributing towards the wants of other communities, and it was a fact that there was not a Parsee beggar in all India (Applause). He drew particular attention to the fact that they had taken a leading part in educational movements. The first steam-engine, boiler and gas works in India were constructed by an enterprising Parsee who was at present living in England; the dockyard at Bombay had been for more than a century and a quarter under the direction of Parsees, who had constructed very many ships that were equal to, and some that were even superior to those which were made in the dockyards in England. They were the first natives of India to visit Europe and to open up commercial relations with England, not being prohibited by their religion from crossing the ocean. Some who were now in England had travelled round the world. Their numbers in India were altogether not more than a hundred thousand souls; and of these the Zoroastrians were only about one-tenth; but, nevertheless, this community bade fair to have a glorious future. (Applause). In giving some account of their religious faith, the speaker said that Miss Cobbe, in her able essay on the Parsees, had passed a eulogium upon Zoroaster, the great law-giver of the Parsees; and that she and other intelligent and learned enquirers had plainly set forth the injustice of the charge which had been brought against the Parsees that they were worshippers of fire and the sun. They paid reverence to those great works of the Creator, and this reverence had been ignorantly construed into idolatrous worship; but they worshipped God alone. Distinguished Oriental scholars had placed beyond controversy the fact that the Parsees were, and had been from time immemorial, pure Monotheists, and did not offer worship to any but one God. The very name of their religion for thousands of years implied pure Theism, and every Persian book opened with a dedication which amounted to a confession of Theism. He set forth at length the moral duties inculcated and the crimes prohibited by the Parsee scriptures, and said that all their tenets and injunctions and prohibitions were summed up in the phrase "Purity of thought, subject, and deed." That was the sum and substance of the Parsee doctrine of morality. (Applause). After giving some account of their festivals he said that many of their books had been destroyed at the time of the Mahomedan conquest of Persia, and very little remained of the scriptures in the original tongue, which was the language belonging to the Indo-Germanic family. They now spoke Goozeratee, and their priests, as a rule, were not well educated; but efforts were being made to improve their education so as to fit them better for their sacerdotal duties. Some account of their religious observances of the Parsees followed; and Mr. Nowrojee said that unfortunately during their long residence in India they had adopted a good many rites and customs from the Hindoos, for which there was no justification in their own faith. They had also contracted from the Hindoos extravagant practices such as the giving of ruinous feasts which were injurious to their general social condition. In order to bring about some social and religious reform, with special reference to the evils he had pointed out, he had organised, with the aid and co-operation of many educated Parsees an association in Bombay. They had held many public meetings at which the subject had been fully discussed, and a spirit of enquiry and research had been awakened amongst the Liberal as well as the Conservative sections of their community, which was calculated to produce salutary results. One result which had been attained was the establishment of a college to promote education in the original doctrines and observances of the Zoroastrian faith. With regard to the social condition of Parsees, he said their women went about and appeared in public although they did not associate freely with strangers. They exerted a great influence upon their husbands and generally in domestic life. The Parsees were monogamists and their widows remarried freely without being subject to any of the oppressive restrictions imposed on widows in other tribes in India. Female education had made great progress amongst the Parsees in India, who had been the first to bestow donations for the establishment of girls' schools. He (the speaker) had had the honour of establishing one of them, and there were scholarships and prizes in connection with it. Instruction was given after the most improved methods in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, object-lessons, composition, general knowledge, poetry, singing, needle-work and embroidery. The progress of the girls had been satisfactory, but was much retarded by the system of early marriage and the want of female teachers. In Bombay there were more than ten schools, and several others in the rural districts, attended on the whole by 3,000 pupils. In one of the schools instruction was given in English. The want of proper appreciation of their work on the part of the Government Educational Department would, he feared, lead to the failure of the schools established four years ago. He had been greatly disappointed at the proceedings of that department, and in several letters to the Governor of Bombay he had remonstrated and had been compelled to sever his connection with the Normal School Committee three years ago. Pursuing the subject of the social condition of the Parsees, Mr. Nowrojee said some years ago his attention had been called to a great and prevalent social evil. His co-religionists had been rapidly emancipating themselves from the restraints of time-honoured usage, and taking undue advantage of the unsatisfactory state of of the law applied to them. They did not at that time hesitate to commit bigamy. The Parsees in towns and those in the country districts had been subject to two different classes of law. There was also an anomalous condition of the law with regard to intestacy. With the aid of the leading members of the community, he organised in Bombay an association to define and procure the enactment of laws adapted to the wants of the Parsees, and, after ten years of agitation and effort, they had succeeded in inducing the Legislature in 1865 to pass special laws of inheritance, marriage, and divorce. They could truthfully assert, and, with some pride, that the Parsees were the first and the only people in India, who had imposed upon themselves a law, declaring bigamy to be an evil punishable as a crime, after the spirit of the English law. (Applause.) They were the first Oriental people who had raised woman to a higher position in society on the basis of her claims as a responsible being. It was hoped that these laws would have a good effect, and that infant marriage would before long be utterly abolished so far as the Parsees were concerned. By another enactment the Legislature had sanctioned the protection of married women's property. Such was a brief and hurried account of the social and moral condition of the Parsees and of their religion. They were an interesting race, and although their numbers in India were very small compared with the vast millions of the inhabitants of Persia, yet they had proved themselves by their past conduct honest, industrious and loyal subjects of the British Crown. They had lived on terms of the greatest harmony with their fellow-countrymen, the Hindoos, and the Mahomedans, had associated with them and taken part with them in all movements for the general welfare of the whole community of India, and had identified themselves with the best interests of the land of their adoption. They had proved themselves staunch allies of the British, and he hoped that in future steps would be taken further to improve so far as the Government and the authorities were able, the condition and status of the Parsees. In conclusion he commended this statement to the notice and consideration of the enlightened British audience which he had the honour of addressing. (Loud applause.)

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Nowrojee then proceeded to explain the second object of the meeting. He said that ever since he heard of the establishment of this Association in England, and the part which the Secretaries and other members had taken in connection with it, and especially of the part Miss Manning had taken in connection with the London Branch, he had been impressed with the very high character of the labours thus rendered. In order to mark his own appreciation of the services given by Miss Manning in particular for the benefit of the natives of India, he had brought with him from Bombay a humble token of his own personal esteem for that lady, which, with her permission, and that of the chairman and the meeting, he would take the liberty of presenting to Miss Manning (Loud applause). He then read the following address which he had prepared to accompany the testimonial:—"Miss Manning, Honorary Secretary of the National Indian Association, London Branch. Permit me to embrace this opportunity publicly to express my obligations and gratitude for the disinterested efforts which for some years you have been making in promotion of the cause of social progress and reform in India. (Loud applause). With this view you have, with the assistance of several public-spirited ladies and gentlemen, organised the London branch of the Association established for the purpose of extending a knowledge of India and interest in her throughout the United Kingdom; and promoting by voluntary effort the enlightenment and improvement of the people of India. The Association proposes to carry out these laudable objects by obtaining trustworthy information respecting the wants of India, and promoting intercourse with my fellow-countrymen who visit this great country, introducing them to a knowledge of such of the institutions of this great country as may benefit them; and showing kindness to native youths who come here for education and other purposes. In these philanthropic efforts you have received the co-operation of Miss Mary Carpenter and Mr. Hodgson Pratt, to whom as well as to yourself and other members of the Association my countrymen are greatly indebted for the noble exertions of the last four years. (applause.) I have watched with deep interest and heart-felt pleasure the proceedings of this Association which is calculated to do a great deal of good for the people of India by bringing their wants before the people of this country, by dispelling the ignorance which prevails here, and inducing the British public to take greater interest in the two hundred millions of subjects whose destinies have been committed by an all-wise Providence to the care of this nation. Allow me to request your acceptance of this sandalwood work box and

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Town Council, held last Tuesday, there were present:—C. Currey, Esq., Chairman; Dr. Blaney; Dr. Cook; Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.; Colonel Fuller, R. E.; Dr. Hewlett; J. M. Maclean, Esq.; the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.; Rugonath Narayen Khote, Esq.; Shantaram Narayen, Esq. The Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Walton were also present.

After the Municipal Commissioner had informed the Council regarding the market frauds, as reported in Wednesday's issue, the Chairman said that they had now better proceed with the ordinary business before the meeting. The only business was the consideration of the minutes of the Works Committee regarding the Carnac Bunder night-soil depôt, which he would ask the Secretary to read.

The Secretary, Mr. Barrow then read the minutes which were as follows:—

At a meeting of the Works Committee held this day there were present, Charles Curry Esq., Chairman; Thomas Blaney Esq.; Surgeon Major Cook; Colonel Fuller, R. E.; the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.; and Shantaram Narayen Esq.

The Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer were also present, and Mr. Raghoonath Narayen Khote was in attendance as a visitor.

The following Resolution embodying what was verbally settled at the previous meeting was proposed by the Chairman and agreed to by a majority:—

1. The Committee, while recognising the importance of the question of Drainage and Sewerage, and of the removal of the out-fall from Carnac Bunder, deem that the improvement of the water supply of Bombay, estimates for which, amounting to about 40 lakhs, will be shortly before the Council, is more pressing, and they are of opinion that it would be unadvisable to attempt to deal on a commensurate scale with the two large questions of drainage and water supply, simultaneously.

2. The Committee accordingly recommend that precedence be given to the water supply, and that the drainage question be deferred until that of the improvement of the water supply, together with the financial measure necessary to enable the same to be undertaken, has been settled.

3. The Committee would, moreover, observe that the question of the provision of proper drainage and sewerage in Bombay, and of the disposal of the night-soil, is one as to the mode of solution of which there is no little difference of opinion, and in which it is desirable to proceed with caution, with the object of taking advantage of the progress which is being made in sanitary science, and of ultimately adopting some plan which may not impose an undue burden upon the finances of the Municipality.

4 The Committee concur with the Executive Engineer in the view that, as a temporary measure for the mitigation of the nuisance of the Carnac Bunder out-fall, part of the proposal made by Mr. Ravenscroft, Acting Municipal Commissioner in his letter to the Town Council dated 8th May 1874, for the acceleration by means of a Steam Force Pump of the discharge of the night-soil from the Carnac Bunder Depôt might judiciously be adopted. The particular proposal is described in Appendix D, page 21, of the printed *resume* of projects for the removal of night-soil, and Mr. Walton's estimate for the same, amounting to Rs. 45,800, is contained in the following page. Though this proposal does not extend to the removal of the out-fall from Carnac Bunder, the Committee trust that it will result in a very sensible diminution of the nuisance.

5. The Committee further recommend that a trial on a small scale be made of desiccation of the night-soil, and that one of the drying machines, suggested by Dr. Blaney in his memorandum dated 7th September 1874, be obtained from England and erected as an experiment by one of the depôts in Bombay. The approximate cost of this would be Rs. 15,000.

The following opinions were also recorded:—

I concur in the course recommended as a *palliative* measure.

Nov. 5th. T. G. HEWLETT.

I do not concur in the opinion expressed in para. (4).

In regard to mitigating the existing nuisance at Carnac Bunder, I doubt the practical issue of the temporary measure proposed. 150 tons of night-soil give forth a certain quantity of offensive gases, and the method of discharging that quantity by the aid of pumping will, whilst effecting the operation in less time, tend to increase for the time the quantity of gases given forth; thus, if by pumping the tanks at Carnac Bunder are emptied in half the time they are at present, it is obvious that the stench created will be doubled.

The question thus arises, which is best for those living in the neighbourhood, to put up with the present state things or to endure double the stench ever half the time?

Two desiccating machines should in my opinion be ordered out to work by one engine.

Nov. 4th. JOHN A. FULLER, Col. R.E.

I naturally find some difficulty in forming an opinion on the merits of the "pumping" proposal. There is a difference of opinion among those better able to judge. I am not satisfied that there would be any sensible diminution of the nuisance by its adoption. I think we ought not to recommend the trial of a doubtful experiment at the cost of Rs. 45,000 and upwards.

On the other hand, the "desiccator" proposal appears a more promising scheme. It is easily tried; and at less than half the expense; and also within a few months. I think we ought to recommend this proposal in preference to the other, and not simultaneously with it. I don't agree with Colonel Fuller that we ought to start with *two* machines, as I think one would be enough.

Nov. 6th. SHANTARAM NARAYEN.

Resolved—That the foregoing proceedings be reported for the information of the Council.

C. CURREY,
Chairman.

Mr. Currey—I beg to move the following resolution:—"That the resolution agreed to by a majority of the Works Committee, dated Nov. 12, 1874, be approved by the Council, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to communicate the proposals to Government and the Port Trust." I need hardly say that the resolution of the Works Committee does not pretend to solve completely the question of the disposal of the night-soil. It is very difficult to get anything like unanimity on that question. I notice that Colonel Fuller deems the erection of a steam pump at Carnac Bunder scarcely worth while, and though I am naturally loath to put my opinion against that of Colonel Fuller, I certainly do entertain a strong view that the use of an effective steam-pump will very largely reduce the nuisance of the out-fall at Carnac Bunder which is so much complained of. Now it is evident that whatever we do, whatever scheme we adopt, the sewage out-fall will probably remain at Carnac Bunder, or at all events there will continue to be a harbour out-fall, for a considerable time to come. The Works Committee lately placed before the Port Trust a proposal for removing the out-fall higher up the harbour to Mallet Bunder, but that proposal was objected to by the Port Trust. The prospect that we shall really be able to remove it from its present position at Carnac Bunder is remote. Such being the case, if we consider what a small margin of time the Port Trust Intentions on the matter have been made by Government to the Municipality—representations which it is impossible for us to disregard—I think it must be admitted that a strong case exists for the adoption of a proposal which, as Mr. Walton says, will within moderate limits of cost reduce the nuisance to a minimum. The estimate and description of the steam-pumping arrangement proposed are contained in the *resume* lately printed of projects for the disposal of the night-soil, and Mr. Walton's opinion on it is given in his introductory letter at the commencement of the *resume*. The trial which we propose to make of a desiccating machine, as recommended by Dr. Blaney, is a pure experiment. It is a matter in which, under any circumstances, it is advisable to move with caution, and there will be much to discuss and much to consider before we are able to decide whether the general introduction of such a system would be expedient in a place like Bombay. I think the fact that we propose to make an experiment on a small scale of desiccation is not sufficient to relieve us from the further duty of doing what we reasonably can to mitigate the nuisance of the existing out-fall at Carnac Bunder—I hope myself that the experiment of desiccation may succeed. Of course I am unable to say how far these proposals may satisfy Government and the Port Trust. But we may expect fair consideration for them, and they will at any rate show that we are anxious to do what we reasonably can. Short of a much larger and more costly scheme, which for the reasons stated in the resolution of the Works Committee, I am at present not prepared to support, and which I cannot think Government can seriously intend to force upon us. I do not see that under existing circumstances I can give you better advice than that contained in the resolution of the Works Committee. My view is, if you approve the resolution, that the Municipal Commissioner should ascertain if the proposals are acceptable to Government and the Port Trust, and that we should then take the necessary steps to obtain the sanction of the Corporation.

Mr. Maclean said that this scheme simply left the matter on the foreshore, where it would probably be as great a nuisance as ever. It only proposed to pump it out in a shorter time.

Mr. Walton said that if the matter was pumped out in three hours, by the time the tide had got down to the point where the discharge pipe was visible the whole thing would be over.

Dr. Cook said that sewage gave over off gases at a certain fixed rate incressable only by temperature. Now, if there was no greater surface exposed than before, the rapidity with which the matter was driven into the sea would not create more gases. He could not therefore suppose that this was an objection.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen supported the Chairman's proposition. It was impossible to settle the whole question satisfactorily at present, both on account of the finances and because the water works were considered more important; it was therefore necessary to take some simple measures, and this appeared to him to be the best plan.

The Municipal Commissioner said that like every one else he did not like the plan, but he thought they were in a position in which they must accept it. Mr. Walton had shown that there would be a great diminution in the nuisance by the adoption of the steam-pump, and it would also take away a great pull from the Vehar main in that quarter. If Dr. Blaney's scheme were successful, of course the steam-pump would be dispensed with, but on the other hand, if the steam pump were not got, they would have to go to Government and say that they had got one experimental machine (to try Dr. Blaney's plan), and if it turned out a success they would get more, and if it did not, they did not know what to do. If they got the steam-pump they could say that they had done all they could to get rid of the nuisance, and that they were trying to get rid of it altogether by an experimental scheme.

Dr. Blaney said that he would not like it to go forth that he was an objecting member to this proposal of the Chairman's, without saying to what extent he was an opponent. He was not an opponent as a member of the Town Council. If Government chose to take away the night-soil by a steam-pump, instead of as at present, he, as a member of the Council had no objection. His objection was purely a sanitary one—that it was no amelioration of the evil. The night soil would not be carried away, but would remain where it was now.

Mr. Maclean said that close to the shore there was no current to carry the sewage away, and he doubted if merely pumping it into the same place in a shorter time would have any effect in abating the nuisance.

The Municipal Commissioner—If we decide to carry out any regular scheme it will take several years to carry out, and Government will probably insist on our doing something in the meantime.

Dr Cook said that the question of removing the sewerage of cities was an experimental one all over the the world. Almost every town was adopting some different process, and he supposed something like a conclusion would eventually be arrived at.

Dr. Hewlett said our scheme was a most effectual one the only thing was its expense. He would back the back slums of Bombay against those of any other city for cleanliness. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman's proposition, seconded by Dr Cook, was then put to the meeting and carried.

The meeting then separated.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court commences to-day under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott. The calendar is the lightest that has been known for some years past, and none of the cases is of a serious character. There are only eleven cases committed for trial, implicating thirteen prisoners, of whom six are Mahomedans, five Hindus, one Parsee, and one Chinese. Five of the cases are of theft; one of fabricating false evidence; one of criminal breach of trust; one of exposing a newly-born child in a dust-bin; one of enticing away a married woman; one of lurking house trespass; and one of fraudulently delivering counterfeit Queen's coins. One of the cases was traversed from the last Sessions, while of the remaining ten, five have been committed by Mr. Cooper, two by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, and three by Mr. Nana Morojee.

CASES FOR TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS.

The following is a summary of cases committed for trial at the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences to-day:—

1. Hormusjee Dossbhoy, traversed from the last Sessions, for fabricating false evidence.

2. Mahomed Esmail Shaw, committed by Mr. Cooper, for theft.

3. Dowjee Visram and Mooljee Vussonjee, committed by Mr. Cooper, for theft.

4. Akeem Alloo, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for theft.

5. Mahomed Alzal Beg and Mahomed Fazal Begf committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for theft.

6. Nawalkhan Vujirkhan, committed by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, for theft.

7. Goolam Imamdin, committed by M. Cooper, for criminal breach of trust,

8. Parbutti, woman, committed by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, for exposing her newly-born child in a dust bin.

9. Govindjee Moonjee, committed by Mr. Cooper, for enticing away a married woman.

10. Mahomed Moos, *alias* Ahmed Mahomed, for lurking house trespass.

11. Bhyroo Govind, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for fraudulently delivering counterfeit Queen's coins.

THE NULL BAZAAR STABBING CASE.

Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Seedee named Mahomed *bin* Nusseeb, was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee with voluntarily causing hurt to one Noor Mahomed Jooma, with an instrument for cutting, on the 20th October last, when the following evidence was adduced.

Noor Mahomed Jooma, said:—I am a carpenter and live at Panwell. I came to Bombay about a month ago to buy tools. The same evening, at about 7 o'clock, I was going along the Null Bazaar Road, when the prisoner suddenly came behind me and struck me on the back with a sharp instrument. I cried out and fell down, and the prisoner ran and sat down near the corner of a house about ten or fifteen paces distant. This Musselman, (pointing to Shaik Curreem Shaik Hoossein who is called into Court) then seized the prisoner and called out "Sepoy, sepoy," I then became insensible, and when I came to my senses, I found myself in the J. J. Hospital. When I was struck by the prisoner with the aforesaid instrument, I had on this pair of drawers which I am wearing at present; also this bundle and this *doopitta* now before the Court, they were saturated with blood which flowed from my wounds. I had never seen the prisoner before the day on which he stabbed me. He did not say a word when he stabbed me. When he ran away after striking me, I saw a knife in his hand, but I cannot say whether the knife now produced in Court is the same with which he struck me. I have been a month in the Hospital, and I am not yet discharged from Hospital, and when I walk I feel pain. I gave the prisoner no provocation whatever.

Shaik Carreem Shaik Hoossein said:—I am a bricklayer and live at Coomarwadda. On the 20th ultimo at about 7 o'clock in the evening, I was standing on the Null Bazaar Road, and I saw the prosecutor walking. The prisoner came running and stabbed the prosecutor in the back, with a knife, the prosecutor fell down and the prisoner ran forward about 20 paces and sat down and put the knife in his waist, I stood near him to watch that he did not run away, and sent this man (pointing to Meerza Khan Kally Khan who was called in Court) to call a Police sepoy. This Police sepoy (came pointing to P. C No 701 c) and the prisoner was arrested and searched. This knife was found in the prisoner's waist and is a clasp knife in his possession. The prosecutor and prisoner were afterwards taken away. I can identify this knife now shown to me as the knife with which the prisoner stabbed the prosecutor.

The prisoner declined to cross-examine this witness.

Dr. J. Anderson said:—I am a surgeon in H. M.'s Indian Army, and House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital. I reside on the premises. The prosecutor Noor Mahomed was brought to Hospital at half past 7 o'clock on the evening of the 20th of last month. He was quite sensible at the time and did not appear to have been much affected by the loss of blood previous to his admission. On examination I saw an incised wound across the back, it was about five inches in length, deeper towards the left side on the spine than on the right. The wound did not penetrate into the cavity of the abdomen. Prosecutor progressed favourably under treatment, the wound was not a dangerous character, and no bad symptoms followed. He is still a patient in the Hospital; the wound not being quite well. I see the two knives produced in Court, and am of opinion that the wound received by the prosecutor could be inflicted with either of these knives. During the whole period that prosecutor has been under treatment he has suffered much pain and been unable to carry on his usual avocation owing to the wound. The prosecutor will be completely convalescent in eight or ten days more.

The Magistrate, after taking some further evidence for the prosecution, formally committed the prisoner to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commences this day.

HIGH COURT—19th November.

(BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

KHALAKDINA KHALFANBHOY VS. POONDLICK NARAYEN AND OTHERS.

THE SAME VS. MADHOWROW DINANATH.

The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, on behalf of the appellant in both the above appeals, applied for leave to withdraw the appeals and for a return of the deposit of Rs. 500, made in each case. There had been a good deal of litigation between the parties who had now come to an amicable settlement, and the withdrawal of the two appeals was one of the terms of the arrangement. The appeal was from a decision of Mr. Justice Green.

Poondlik Narayen, one of the respondents, appeared in person and consented to the application being granted. David Aaron and Madhowrao Dinanath, other respondents did not answer to their names.

The Court allowed the appeals to be withdrawn, and the deposits to be returned by the Prothonotary to the appellant's solicitors.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHUNDER V. ABEYCHUND KHOOSHALCHUND.

The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tobin, on behalf of the respondent, asked for leave to withdraw the appeal in this case which arose under the Indian Companies' Act, and for a return to respondent's solicitors of the deposit of Rs. 500 made with the Prothonotary. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, on behalf of the appellant, consented; and the court accordingly granted the application.

BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY V. WILLIAM COOPER AND OTHERS.

There was no appearance for either party, and the case was struck off.

WITTORA LUXIMON V. GUNGABAI.

Sir Charles Sargent said this was a reference from the judge of the Small Causes Court himself, and that this court could take time to consider the point submitted.

SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH NOVEMBER 1874.

Kurrachee.—Fever prevalent.

Shikarpur.—Rabi preparations general. Kharif crops mostly harvested and exceptionally good. Fever slightly decreasing.

Hyderabad.—Kharif operations continue. Rabi sowings commenced. Fever still prevalent.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather getting colder. North wind commenced. Kharif harvest in progress. Fever and cough prevalent. Disease among cattle and goats reported. Food grain as usual.

Ahmedabad.—No change.

Kaira.—Weather and crops good. Fever decreasing.

Surat.—Weather, crops and health tolerably good.

Broach.—Rice and bajri reaped, other crops good. Fever still prevalent.

Khandeish.—Cotton crop unchanged. Weather fine.

Nasick—Rain 16 cents. A few cases of fever in Nasick, Nipbar and Kulwan. Cattle disease in Dindori. Unripe bells of cotton partly injured by worm, otherwise public health and crops good.

Tanna.—Health good. Weather close. Slight fever and cattle-disease in Shapur, Murbar and Wada talukas. Reaping of rice crops completed in Shapur and in progress in Murbar and Wada talukas.

Poona.—Rain 30 cents; fallen more or less in all talukas. Rabi crops doing well. Cattle-disease continues in Bhimthadi. Climate and public health good.

Ahmednuggur.—Rain 6 cents; more wanted at some places. Crops and health good.

Sholapore.—Rabi crops doing well. Weather and public health good.

Satara.—Rain 16 cents. Early and late crops in good condition. Bajri expected slightly to suffer from excessive rain. Slight fever in Patan.

Belgaum.—Rain 21 cents. Rice crops being gathered. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress. Cattle disease in a few villages in Sampgaon. Public health good.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops commenced. Fever and ague in almost all talukas.

Canara.—Crops good. Reaping operations continue. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent.

Kulladghee.—Slight rain. Reaping of early crops in progress. Health good.

Rajkote.—Cold weather setting in fairly. Operations for sowing wheat and gram continue. Public health good.

Wudwan.—State of weather, crops and health same as before.

Baroda.—Cotton crops healthy. Grain crops being reaped. Fever continues.

Ratnagherry.—(Report for the week ending 3rd November.) Reaping of late crops in progress. Sowing of dry season crops just commenced. Cattle-disease in some villages of the Sangmeshwar and Khed talukas.

INDIAN NEWS.

Sudden Death.—A young man named Richard Groser, an employé of Messrs. Cook and Co., died suddenly on Friday afternoon. He was as usual at his work when he became sick, and asked for a glass of water, but before it could be brought to him or any sort of relief afforded, he expired. The deceased had been suffering for some time from consumption.—*Englishman.*

Marvels at Kandy.—A white crow—an albino—is being exhibited by a Moorman from Colombo. The entrance fee being *ad libitum* over two cents a head. Numbers of people are flocking to see this *rara avis in terris*. The bird is perfectly white, from beak to the claws—but it nevertheless has the hoarse caw of the crow. Another rarity has been the exhibition of a cock with three legs and two backs belonging to a Tamil showman.—*Messenger,*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE NEXT WAR!

Compassionately, the Members of the Brussels Congress have at length published their report. In this important document it is decreed that fort tied places alone are to be besieged, that belligerents consent to respect, as Religion, Art and Charity must be spared, if they bear a flag or any other visible sign denoting the purposes to which they are devoted; and that Newspaper Correspondents are not to be treated as spies if they possess a certificate from a competent authority proving their quality. Moreover, *ruses de guerre* are, in future, to be considered lawful. Under these circumstances, the following correspondence will probably pass between Kings in the days to the impending arms before more active operations are under taken in the next great European campaign:—

From Field-Marshal Graf Von Plunder, commanding the Allied Armies of the New European Confederation, to Major-General Sir Brownjones Robinson, G.C.B., &c., &c., in command of the British Army.

Head quarters, Broadstairs.

Major-General,

I have the honour to inform you that, finding Margate (according to the Regulations laid down by the Brussels Congress) to be a fortified place (the fort is, I understand, on the West Cliff), I have reduced that town to subjection.

Following out the decrees of the Congress, I have spared from the inconveniences necessarily attendant upon a bombardment all the Churches, the Hall-by-the-Sea—a building evidently erected in the interests of Art,—and several rooms containing a placard bearing an announcement that therein could be obtained "a really good dinner at one o'clock,"—an announcement that proved to me that the apartments in question were devoted to charitable purposes.

I send this letter by one of the most gallant Colonels I have under my Command, as a small mark of my esteem and consideration.

I have the honour to be, Major-General,
Your humble obedient Servant,
(Signed) Field-Marshal Graf Von Plunder.

From Major-General Sir Brownjones Robinson, G.C.B., &c., &c., to Field-Marshal Graf Von Plunder, &c., &c.,

Head Quarters, Ramsgate.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that, *ruses de guerre* having been sanctioned by the Brussels Congress, I have arrested the bearer of your last communication to me. As you describe him as the most gallant of the Colonels that you have under your command, I have furnished him with apartments in my own house.

You will be pleased to learn that he already seems to be a great favourite with my wife and daughters. While he remains with us, you may rest assured that he will be treated with every courtesy and consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) Brownjones Robinson, Major-General.

From Field-Marshal Graf von Plunder, &c., &c., to Major-General Sir Brownjones Robinson, G.C.B., &c., &c.

Head Quarters, Broadstairs.

Major-General,

You are perfectly right—*ruses de guerre* are permitted by the decrees of the Brussels Congress. I was not altogether unprepared for the step you have taken. As you have made my messenger an honorary member of your household, however, I am compelled by the feelings of a gentleman, a husband and a father to inform you that your present guest is a dangerous lunatic.

I have the honour to inform you that since writing to you I have arrested several special correspondents to English newspapers. One of these persons (the Representative of the *Pimlico Pump*), holding a certificate signed by a Member of the London School-Board, has (under the classes of the Brussels Congress dealing with Correspondents holding certificates from Competent authorities proving their quality) been confined in a pleasantly-furnished cell. The remaining Correspondents have been treated as spies.

I have the honour to be, Major-General,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) Field-Marshal Graf von Plunder.

From Major-General Sir Brownjones Robinson, G.C.B., &c., &c., to Field-Marshal Graf von Plunder, &c., &c.

Head Quarters, Ramsgate.

Sir,—I have the honour (under the clauses of the Brussels Congress permitting *ruses de guerre*) to send back your messenger—"the dangerous lunatic" referred to in your last communication.

Trusting that you will accept this little act of courtesy in the spirit in which it is tendered,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) Brownjones Robinson, Major-General.

From Field-Marshal Graf von Plunder, &c., &c., to Major General Sir Brownjones Robinson G.C.B., &c., &c.

Head quarters, Broadstairs.

Major-General,

The "dangerous lunatic," to whom you make allusion in your last communication, happens to be the Chief of my Staff, and the best officer I have under my command.

The legalisation of *ruses de guerre* by the Brussels Congress permitted me to give him a false character when I had the honour of discussing his supposed peculiarities with your Excellency.

I have much pleasure in announcing to you that I have found the information he has obtained during his short visit to your household of the greatest possible service. It appears that your army is in every way inferior to those under my command. From a conversation that your late prisoner held with your wife, it seems that my armies contain just twelve times as many men as those mustered together in your weak battalions.

Let me recommend you to surrender.

I have the honour to be, Major-General,
Your most humble obedient Servant,
(Signed) Feld-marshal Graf von Plunder.

From Major-General Sir Brownjones Robinson, G.C.B., &c., &c., to Field-Marshal Graf Von Plunder, &c., &c.

Head Quarters, Ramsgate.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that you cannot altogether rely upon the report furnished by the Chief of your Staff. The information confided to my wife, being utterly untrustworthy and false, was imparted to her as a secret by me, so that the intelligence might be speedily published. It seems, from your last letter, to have reached the quarter for which it was originally intended.

In reply to your advice to me to surrender, I have the honour to request you to come on. I trust soon to meet you hand to hand at the head of my army.

I have the honour to be, Sir
Your most humble obedient Servant,
(Signed) Brownjones Robinson, Major-General.

—*Punch.*

THE CAUCASUS*

(Concluded from the "Bombay Gazette" of the 18th inst.)

The position of Etchmiadzin, within a stone's throw of the places where happened some of the earliest and most striking events in the Christian faith, and under the very shadow of holy Ararat itself, is eminently calculated to strike the mind as well as the eye; and as the ordinary Armenian is very pious, and susceptible to the influence of outward forms in his religion, no spot could have been chosen better calculated to keep alive the faith in his breast. A pilgrimage to it is the summit of his ambition. Shortly after my departure was to take place the ceremony of compounding and blessing the holy oil, which is made once in seven years, and on the road back to Erivan I met cart load after cart-load of dignitaries of the Church, arriving as delegates from Tiflis, from South Russia, from Persia, and from distant Constantinople, to be present at the ceremony. One of the dogmas of the Armenian faith is that no one ever has ascended, or ever can ascend, Ararat. When I mentioned Parrott's ascent at Etchmiadzin, the whole of the monks denied it, the more intelligent, of course, mostly on the ground of its never having been proved, except by the words of the travellers themselves, though it struck me that something which they would not speak of lay at the bottom of the denial, and my Armenian afterwards related to me what he had evidently heard at the monastery—that the mountain could not be ascended, that the ark still lay at the summit, that, when Parrott and others attempted it, God sent down a mist, which hid the real summit, and made them believe that they had reached it, when they were not near it, and so forth. But this story of Parrott's ascent does really seem doubtful, even without bringing such strong arguments as these to bear upon it. Why did not the mountain-climbing Englishd men, who surmounted the difficulties of Elbruz and Kazbek, attempt to disprove the fortieth article of the Gregorian faith?

On the road back over Delijan, I met large bodies of the half-nomad Tatars of the plains passing up to the mountains, where they find cool pastures and shade for their cattle during the summer; their women, seated in the oxen-drawn carts, were resplendent in ornaments, hung on their quaint dress of red and blue. The whole steppe, as far as Elizavetpol, is covered with Tatar villages and cemeteries, the latter being much larger than the first, according to Turkish custom, and infinitely more cheerful; indeed, a more wretched sight than a Tatar village, a clump of mud huts, with poles sticking about here and there, as if to mark the place for the information of doubtful travellers, could hardly be found. Tatar in the Caucasus is almost synonymous with robber, and the faults of other people probably fall on their heads in many cases. Elizavetpol was formerly the very centre of robbery, and some five years ago the most ill-famed spot in the whole country. The road was once barred for a whole day in the first stage out of the town, and every traveller, as he arrived, tied up to a telegraph-post, a novel method of utilising the latter, only one man, however, being murdered. The adjutant of the governor was stopped, when driving to announce the governor's arrival in half-an-hour, dragged out of his cart in broad daylight, in the very centre of a Tatar village, robbed, and left wounded till the Governor arrived, without a single inhabitant lifting a finger to help him. The irate governor having laid a heavy fine on the village, no sooner are the bells announcing a traveller's arrival now heard, than the whole population rushes to its doors, to prevent any similar occurrence, followed by similar results, from happening in their village. Escorts are still furnished, but though horses are frequently stolen from the stations, travellers are rarely attacked, the owners of each station paying black-mail to the neighbouring robbers, in order that nothing may occur within his particular district.

Elizavetpol is a typical Eastern town of the Persian style of architecture. The broad market-place, surrounded by lofty trees, in which the cawing of rooks towards sunset might tempt one to believe oneself in England; the beautiful mosque, half hidden in foliage at one end of it; the deserted streets, with pretty brooks flowing across them; the graceful pointed arches of red bricks, characteristic of Persian architecture, now tumbling in ruins, but still overhung by the trees of lovely gardens, combine to make the town one of the most thoroughly Oriental in all Russia.

All the way to Baku, the steppe preserves the same waterless dry character; the mountains on both sides torture the sun-stricken, thirsty traveller, with the idea of cool snows from "frosty Caucasus;" and only in one place, where the road crosses the volcanic hill district of Shirvan or Shemakha, is any scenery or vegetation to be found. Shemakha is vexed by constant earthquakes (a slight one occurred while I was there), and the town, once a wealthy silk-producing place, is now a heap of ruins, and deserted by commerce. The district being so fertile, it is to be hoped that the plan for rebuilding the town higher up the hills, out of the way of earth-quakes, will be taken in hand energetically, especially if the railway to the Caspian be soon constructed.

A few stations, from Baku, opens out a view of the dull-grey Caspian, the most miserable-looking of seas, on each side of the peninsula which forms the northern coast of the magnificent harbour of Baku, eight miles long and six broad, and almost land-locked. The town, speaking practically, only possesses this harbour, and its immense riches in naphtha, which, up to this time, from want of means of transport, lies almost unused, except in the town itself and immediately around it. Looking at it from an artistic point of view, the Khan's palace, a most beautiful group of buildings in Persian style, with a gate which rivals those in the beauty of its design and detail, adorns its citadel, while the well-known fires of Baku, lighted from the gases of wasted naphtha, are also strange and weird enough. I found a solitary Indian fire-worshipper, inhabiting a large courtyard with cells enough for many people round it. He lighted the flaring jets of gas, which the wind bent over and sometimes blew seemingly off the recesses whence they sprung, performed his worship, and went back to his solitary dwelling, while I looked over the pecuiar manufactory by the side. I much wished to see the fires in the harbour, but the sea was unpropitious. Night after night a slight breeze sprang up, sufficient to prevent the gases from collecting in any one place.

On the north of the Caucasus, from the closeness of the mountains, the rivers are all insignificant; on the south side, we have the Kura and the Araxes, flowing into the Caspian, and the Rion into the Black sea. The Kura rushes along in an impetuous, muddy flood between the main range and the lesser Caucasus; the Araxes, "montem indignatus," rises in the hills not far from the Kura, but strikes out a path for itself through Armenia, under the shadow of Ararat and along the Persian frontier, while from the same hills goes out the slow and swampy Rion (on which the steamer has succeeded the Argo of yore), and oozes through the lowlying and unhealthy Mingrelia, hardly reaching the sea at Poti. The south of Georgia is overlooked by the plateau of Armenia and the Turkish mountains, which are connected with the main chain of the Caucasus only at one point Suram, where hills, not high, but in places beautiful, sweep from Kutais to Akhaltsikh. All else is plain, in places luxuriantly fertile, in others barren and parched by the summer sun.

Through these same hills of Suram, where the railroad was then being carried over wonderful gradients, I passed on my return to Daghestan and Tiflis. Having lately crossed the finest scenery in the Caucasus, these much-lauded hills seemed to me tame and low, but the foliage which covered them was undoubtedly rich and beautiful. Down through Kutais, lovely with remants of old times and with fair Mingrelians, I found myself on the road leading on to the valley of Rion, surrounded with thick forests, and with swamps—a frog-paradise—and emerged on to the sea at Poti, the unhealthiest and most wretched spot even of this coast, breeding fever, which even I, staying there but a few hours, did not escape; and thus I hurried away from the Caucasus to gain some cooler land.

Strange is the story of the occupation of the Transcaucasus, of the valleys of the Kura and the Rion by the Russians. They had no wish to occupy the land; it was terrible certainly, but separated from them by high mountains and steppes worse than mountains. At last in Georgia the intestine quarrels between the various members of the royal family, combined with the insecurity of life and property under the rule, sometimes of Turkey, sometimes of Persia—countries suffering from Georgia in race, customs, and religion—forced the Georgians many times to call in the assistance of the Russians These latter, with great waste of men and money, came to the rescue, and order was for a time restored; but hardly were their backs turned, when the state of affairs became as involved as before. At last Alexander II., after much hesitation, and against the advice of his best statesmen, took Georgia under his protection, to the great joy of an enormous majority of the population. Hardly had the Russians entered it, than the natural feelings of the Georgians showed themselves, as everywhere, a law which considered all as equal, though only nominally, could not receive the sincere support of those whom it lowered. The Georgian aristocracy were then absolutely without education. The improvement since then has been great, but there is many a so-called prince who cannot sign his own name.

The Armenians were always far more advanced in literature, and the number of Armenians now in Russian schools and universities is by no means inconsiderable, and as intellect grew, so did the feeling of national life. In 1828, when Russia wrested Armenian from Persia, the Armenians gave them their hearty support. Many fought in the Russian ranks. Many followed the columns, to settle once more in their country (it is said that one hundred and thirty thousand returned to their land), and the Russians advanced as in triumphal procession, welcomed as deliverers of the oppressed Armenian nation and faith. They have now little fault to find with the Russian rule; but every Armenian will talk in secret about the proud day when Armenia shall once more be an independent kingdom.

Mingrelia and Imeritia fell in the same way as Georgia, through domestic strife, and Russia, wanting outlets on the Black Sea and Caspian, found Poti and Baku; and thus her Trans-Caucasian empire was formed into its present shape.

At the present moment all these nations are faithful to Russia, because they have only Russia to be faithful to; but if for a Russian Russia, an intangible and distant idea, was substituted a Caucasian Russia, a great and inspiring fact, and for a vague empire, a kingdom possibly ruled by a member of the family to whom they have bowed down, would they not be more faithful to this? Everything would contribute. The geographical position of the Caucasus, cut off from Russia by the steppes of the Caspian and the Don Cossack country; the fact that the trade of the Caucasus is entirely in the hands of natives, and that its communications are with the Black Sea, with Tavriz, with Astrabad, but not with or through Russia. The country, though as yet hardly explored, can hardly fail to be found abounding in mineral wealth. The mountaineers, when instructed by the Poles who deserted occasionally from the Russian army to them, were able to make powder enough and to find sufficient lead to carry on the war without foreign assistance. Coal and naphtha are plentiful, and we must not forget Mingrelia—Colchis, the land of the Golden Fleece. The army of the Caucasus is the only one in Russia which has traditions, in which one regiment is distinguished by anything more than the uniform or the number, where each regiment is jealous of its own good name as compared with that of the rest, and of the good name of the Caucasians as compared with the army in Russia. "Well done, my lads; that was done in Caucasian style!" is an exclamation not unfamiliar, and always proudly received. Many of the officers are themselves natives while a large proportion of the Russian officers who go there become enchanted with the country, so different from their own; many get married, and if they do not become natives themselves are at least the fathers of a mixed race which can neither be called Russian nor Georgian. When we consider the fertile stretch of country round the south of the Caspian the little but significant fact that the territory across the Caspian is joined to the Caucasus and not to Turkestan, to which it would seem to belong, that it is by Caucasian engineers that the Atrek will be fortified, and above the south coast of the Black Sea, ruled only by feeble Turkey; when we look at all this, and then turn our glance on a warlike and noble race, such, as are undoubtedly the Georgians, Mingrelian and Imeritians; on an intellectual and commercial race, the Armenians; on the vigorous young tribes of Tatars and mountaineers, all welded by the band of a common and well-ingrained official language, very largely by that of common religion, with unlimited resources, a magnificent position, and a devoted and proud army of infantry and Cossacks,—it can only be thought what a chance it affords for any ambitious and unscrupulous man to establish an Eastern empire which would sit astride of Turkey and Persia. And we may wonder at the Russian Government doing so much decentralizing work in a land so far from Petersburg that even the common gossip of Tiflis does not seem to reach it!

—*Fortnightly Review.*

ASHTON W. DILKE.

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*The substance of the following paper is from a forthcoming work on *The Russian Power.*

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